



Reading from left to right, above are eleven active workers among the directors of the woman's division of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, with the former secretary, Miss Clay, who has since married and moved to another city:—First row—Mrs. Olin Kirkland, Mrs. C. G. Lisle, Mrs. James S. Pinckard, Mrs. Halls Janney and Mrs. Lucy Lanier Durr. Second row—Mrs. Brooks Flowers, Mrs. Thomas J. Reynolds, Mrs. Gaston Griel, Mrs. P. B. Stratford, Mrs. William Hickey, of Atlanta, formerly Miss Clay, the secretary; Mrs. T. B. Travis and Mrs. W. H. LeGrand.

TUBERCULOSIS IS SUBJECT OF TALKS AT ROTARY MEETING

Dr. Fox Declares Birmingham More Interested in Preventing Fires Than in Saving Lives

Yesterday's luncheon of the Rotary club was devoted entirely to a discussion of the tuberculosis situation in Jefferson county. A large number of prominent visitors had been invited by the Rotarians to be present and the discussions were by men who were thoroughly informed on the subject.

The principal speakers were Dr. Carroll Fox of the United States public health service, who is now making a sanitary survey of Birmingham; Dr. George Eaves, secretary of the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis association; Solon Jacobs, president of the local Anti-Tuberculosis association; Dr. Cabot Lull, Dr. B. L. Wyman and Hugh McGeever, representing the board of revenue.

Dr. Fox submitted some startling figures on tuberculosis in this county and city and maintained that the handling of the situation was the work for the county authorities and could not be done through voluntary contributions. He said that the subject was in no sense a charity and should not be treated as such.

He said health work was not sufficiently appreciated and contrasted the spending of \$190,000 on fire prevention and \$15,000 on the health department. "So it is that much more important to save a building from burning up," he said, "than to save a man from dying. Furthermore, the cutting down of fire loss will reduce fire insurance. But it seems never to be considered that the saving of life might cut down some life insurance premiums."

He said the city of Birmingham should be divided into ten health districts with a permanent nurse in charge of each, who should look after all diseases in her territory and not one malady alone with its attendant duplication of effort.

Dr. Wyman called attention to the fact that the death rate from tuberculosis is higher in Birmingham than in any city in the 100,000 class in the United States except Denver.

The mortality was so much higher in Birmingham among negroes that Dr. Eaves said it was simply murder of white babies not to do something to stop the disease among the negroes who must associate so intimately with the children of the city.

Hugh McGeever stirred great applause by saying that if the people of the county and city wanted to stop this thing they must make up their minds that they would have to pay for it and that the money had to come from taxes.

He caused laughter by his references to the efforts of the committee of one hundred which did fine work up to the time for the people to vote on the Birmingham amendment to the constitution and then stopped and let the measure go by default so that it was defeated even in Jefferson county. He said that there had been the greatest outcry of robbery in Birmingham because an equalization board had

been trying to raise tax values from 25 per cent to 35 or 40 per cent.

He urged his hearers to bear in mind that it was easy to find fault and to say what ought to be done, but that citizens should not find fault unless they had a practical remedy to suggest.

REPUBLICAN

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE NEGRO

By Alfred Truman

I am asked to give some vital statistics of the negro for the information of those who feel an interest in the black race of people, and to do this it will be as well to see first where the negro is largely located over the world, and under whose dominions he is found to live.

The total negro population of the world is given at 258 millions. Assuming Germany has lost her African

possessions to Great Britain, the latter holds in Africa something over four million square miles of territory and thereabouts 54 millions of blacks. France possesses in Africa over one and one-half million square miles and 21 millions of negroes. The Belgian Congo covers one million square miles with a black population of 15 millions. Spain, Portugal and Italy, combined, own territory in Africa to the extent of a million square miles and 10 millions of negroes. In addition to the numbers given herein for Africa, there are still 70 millions of negroes to be accounted for in that country—not given above. In North and South America the colored population number 26 millions, these are principally contained in Brazil and the United States. Some appear to think there are many negroes in Mexico, and that they form a strong admixture with the Mexicans. From my own observations, this would seem to be an error. I have seen no blacks in Mexico, and have no figures showing there to be any of any importance in that country. Seventy per cent. of the inhabitants of the West Indies islands are of the negro race—numbering a little under 6 millions.

We hear so much about the high death rate among the colored people of the South, caused by tuberculosis and other preventable diseases; and some are inclined to the opinion that their numbers will decrease because of the tendency to fall victims to diseases brought on by bad sanitation, their careless manners of life, and the immoral conduct of the lower element in thickly crowded districts. The death rate of negroes in the Southern states, although high, will have to double, or more, before their present rate of increase will be so arrested as to turn it into one of decrease. And who can imagine the toleration of such appalling vice, filth and crime as so horrible a state of human life would mean. The average length of negro life in our south is 35 years. In Denmark and Sweden 50 years. In this connection, it would be interesting to know what was the average length of life of the negro in slavery.

There are 225 thousand negro deaths in the South annually. There are at present 600 thousand among the colored known to have, and will die off, tuberculosis.

It is said the annual funeral expenses of the negro in the South amounts to 15 million dollars, nearly one-half of which is considered wasted. Negroes, there, are nilcined to make a great to-do over funerals. One cannot conceive how some estimates are arrived at, but we are told the farming interests of the South meet with an annual loss of 200 million dollars through sickness and deaths among negroes.

It is something really wonderful what many negroes have accomplished in this country—including even in the Southern states, when all the circumstances under which they live and have lived are thoughtfully consider-

ed. It would require columns to give the names of those who have eminently succeeded in the science of medicine and surgery. The average white person of the country is ignorant in the extreme of the progress and achievements the negro has made in this important branch of human welfare, including in this same line of advancement the creation and operation of hospitals. The same is true of the race in the realms of literature. It is an admitted fact that many humanitarians of our race have lent them financial and other assistance, and opposed to this has been the ban so universally placed upon them by the ignorant and vicious who are governed by feelings engendered through that most wanton of human failings—race prejudice.

Returning again to race statistics, it may be a surprise to learn that of all cities of this country, Washington has the largest colored population, which is given at 98 thousand; followed by New Orleans with 92 thousand, and Baltimore with 86 thousand. In the per cent. of sickness, disease and death rate of the colored inhabitants, that of New Orleans is greatest, Baltimore and Washington being slightly lower. To those who have seen the poorer classes of negroes being buried in New Orleans, will wonder why the funeral expenses in that city should exceed any other place or city in disposing of the dead.

From the year 1885 to 1905, there were in the United States three thousand and twenty eight lynchings. 2,103 of these cases were negroes, and the remainder, 925, were whites. In the year 1892, we had 255 lynchings, 100 whites, and 155 negroes.

The work accomplished by negroes in providing for the education of their children, and the extent to which they have been and are being assisted by philanthropists in the same work, is really stupendous. And of the three and a quarter millions of children of school age, 59 per cent. are enrolled in the public schools. In addition also, there are 161 public high schools for the colored people, having 13 thousand scholars. To these, also are their several universities. It is estimated that the religious and philanthropic organizations have contributed since 1865 about 59 million dollars for the education of the negro in the South. During the same period the negroes themselves have contributed through their churches and other means 27 million dollars for their education. Since 1870 the southern states have expended from their public funds 110 million dollars for negro common schools. All these figures represent but a moderate portion of the money spent on negro education. If you ask as to whether there is a fair compensation for this large outlay of money, the same question, with still more equal force, may be asked of ourselves in the same relation.

SEEING PROBLEMS IN THE LARGE.

Fisk University News 12/13/16

In its issue of October 14, 1916, *Collier's Weekly* calls attention to the national character of the problem of disease among the colored people as follows:

A BIG NATIONAL PROBLEM.

"We have the statement of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, as well as the testimony of Negroes, that '...a very few exceptions the tuberculosis sanatoria throughout the country refuse to accept colored patients. This fact carries a serious menace to the health of the country. The ravages of tuberculosis are much greater among the Negroes than among the whites. A special commission for the study of tuberculosis in Virginia, appointed by Governor Stuart in 1915, discovered that the death rate by tuberculosis among Negroes in that State is more than twice that of the whites. Since nearly half the deaths of the Negroes were among domestics, the latter were in a position to spread the disease among white families. This lack of sanatoria for Negroes has caused much suffering. A colored correspondent writes that the best sanatoria of the country have turned away his son, who is a student of Fisk University, Hartford Seminary, and the University of Indiana. 'I am making a sorrowful quest,' he writes, 'for a place where my boy, smitten with death, can have a chance to make a fight for his life, but the fact that we are colored is enough to put us beyond the pale of common humanity with all, except the Catholics.' We are glad to report that the South is rapidly waking up to the danger of allowing communicable diseases to run riot through the Negro race. A tuberculosis hospital ward has just been added to the State prison of Tennessee. Anti-tuberculosis campaigns have already been started among the Negroes. The latter in some places are banding together to help themselves. There are not even beds enough in the country for white patients. At public institutions, especially, there is almost always a long waiting list. Here is an urgent problem in human conservation, one that must be considered in any comprehensive scheme of true national preparedness."

This is hopeful. These problems are nation-wide in their effect, and they require the best thought of all statesmen for their solution. In the meantime, colored men and women of broad education must give their best thought to ways out of the difficulties.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF RAUL FOUNDATION *Crisp* Splendid Results Obtained in 1915 in Practically Every Part of the State

At the third annual meeting of the W. G. Raoul foundation, held last week in Atlanta, full reports were presented by Executive Secretary J. P. Faulkner, of the foundation, to the president, Mrs. F. G. Hodgson, and Trustees R. J. Guinn, T. K. Glenn and Joseph A. McCord.

The report showed that practically the whole state of Georgia was covered by the anti-tuberculosis work of the organization during 1915. It also showed that the Red Cross seal campaign, under the direction of the foundation, reached the past year 571 cities, towns and villages, whereas in 1914 the number of communities reached was only

375, or nearly 200 less than in 1915, and that while the total amount of sales has not yet been compiled, it will be considerably larger than the previous year. The sales in Atlanta were especially good, amounting to more than \$5,000.

Mr. Faulkner reports that during 1915 he has delivered 101 lectures in connection with the educational campaign in various localities, as well as reaching, through the sending out of letters, leaflets, folders and booklets on the prevention, treatment and cure of tuberculosis, thousands of consumptives and other inquirers.

Progress in Relief Work.

Marked progress was also shown in the definite survey and relief work, under the direction of Miss Chloe Jackson, executive nurse of the foundation, which was begun the first of August in the cities of Brunswick and Albany, and which will be extended as rapidly as possible to other towns and cities.

It was on account of the keen local interest and co-operation shown in Brunswick and Albany that these two cities were chosen as the starting points for this department of the work, and not because they were any worse off from a tubercular or sanitary standpoint than other Georgia cities. Thirty cases of tuberculosis, states

Miss Jackson, were located in Brunswick, also seven cases of pellagra and forty-five were found to be suffering from various chronic diseases and needing attention, making a total case summary of sixty-two. The establishment in Brunswick of a small sanatorium for the care of colored tuberculosis patients was the most significant feature of the campaign in that city. This was accomplished through the co-operation with the foundation of Brunswick's splendid health department, under the administration of Dr. Abercrombie.

In Albany a more definite survey was made, including sewerage, toilet, housing and other sanitary conditions, with a total case summary of 141, of which 110 were classed as tubercular. Relief measures for Albany are still under way. They include, first, the adoption of the public health bill, thus giving the service of an all-time health officer for city and county; second, provision of a visiting nurse to work under the health officer; third, the enforcement of the splendid laws and ordinances already enacted by the city council; fourth, an ordinance requiring the reporting of every case of tuberculosis; fifth, hospital or sanatorium care of advanced tuberculosis patients; sixth, an infirmary for the indigent chronic invalids.

Trustees Pleased With Report.

The trustees of the foundation, in discussing the report, emphasized the fact that it thoroughly illustrated the mission of the foundation—one of stimulation and scientific direction—the object being not to assume all the responsibility anywhere, but to co-operate and to help so efficiently as to make further help necessary.

"The classes of people I have addressed in my speeches," said Mr. Faulkner, "have been chiefly teachers, school children, women's clubs and church audiences, and this being the case, I feel that many more than the actual number that heard me have been reached. The teachers were given methods of presenting health topics to children, and I know personally that many of them put into practice these teachings. The schools were the nuclei for the distribution of literature into the homes."

"The foundation is indebted to the educational department of the state for its splendid co-operation, and especially to Miss Parrish for our greatest opportunity for helpfulness. In two instances I have addressed grand juries in the interest of the public health bill, in one case securing the final adoption of the bill, and in the other its first adoption. I want to give special attention next year to this particular feature of the work."

The treasurer, T. K. Glenn, reported the original funds of Captain Raoul's bequest intact, with a surplus, after the year's expenditures, of \$1,780.94 to start the work of the new year.

Though the results of the seal campaign, as previously stated, are not sufficiently known for definite statement as to the income from that source, it is confidently expected that the gross receipts will surpass the figures of last year, thus assuring a budget that will justify an enlargement of the work for 1916.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE IS PLANNING TUBERCULOSIS WEEK

National Association Sets

Aside Period of December 3 to 10, Inclusive, in Entire United States

advertiser
167-16

The National Association of the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis League has announced that December 3 to 10, next will be set aside as Tuberculosis Week in the United States and special days are planned for medical examinations, children's organizations and church work.

In Alabama it is desired to bring as many as possible, of the counties and districts of this state into the plan and the secretary of the state league, George Eaves of Birmingham, will ask all pastors, Sunday and day school superintendents, heads of lodges and especially all city and county health officers to send in their names, expressing willingness to aid.

Showing Of Report

The last annual report of the health department indicates between four and five thousand yearly deaths from tuberculosis in this state and it is an assured fact that only the awakening of the people can prevent this great scourge. Following is a description and outline of the work contemplated during the week from December 3 to 10 inclusive.

December 3 to December 10 inclusive has been set aside as Tuberculosis Week in the United States, according to an announcement by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

During this week an effort will be made to enlist the co-operation of every church, school, anti-tuberculosis and public health organization, lodge, and working men's organization in the United States in an active effort to bring tuberculosis to the attention of the people.

The Special Features

Three special feature days will be held during the week. December 6 will be National Medical Examination Day. On that day an effort will be made to get everybody, men, women and children, whether sick or well to be examined in order to find out if they have any defects or impairments of their bodies that need attention. If examination is not possible on December 6, appointments, will be made then for later examination.

December 8 will be Children's Health Crusade Day. It is hoped at that time to launch a national organization of Modern Health Crusaders, an association of the children of the United States in the public schools, for fighting against tuberculosis and for better health.

Special Sermons

December 3 or 10 will be observed, according to the convenience of the churches, as Tuberculosis Day. A special sermon and a series of talking points for ministers and others have been prepared and will be ready for distribution in the near future.

Last year over 150,000 organizations and institutions took part in the Tuberculosis Week celebration. It is expected that this year this number will be greatly increased.

MALE VICTIMS OF PARALYSIS OUTNUMBER FEMALES 3 TO 1

**Negroes Not Exempt From Disease—
Most Susceptible Ages From One
to Three Years.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—More than three-fourths of the children who have died of infantile paralysis in New York City in the epidemic which has prevailed for the past three months were less than 5 years old, according to figures issued by the Department of Health. The total number of deaths from this disease for the three months is given as 1,922. Of these, 1,499 were of children less than 5 years old.

The figures show that apparently the most susceptible age is between 1 and 2 years.

The figures afford some interesting comparisons. At all ages the male victims outnumbered the female at a ratio of about four to three, the total deaths of men and boys being 1,119 and of women and girls, 803. Despite the belief at the beginning of the epidemic that negroes were exempt, 29 of them were victims.

FEWER BIRTHS SHOWN IN CITY FOR THE YEAR THAN OF THE DEATHS

The annual report of the births and deaths for Montgomery for the year of 1915, just completed by the city health department, carries 893 deaths, against 648 births, showing a natural decrease of 245 in population for Montgomery. However, Dr. Brooks of the health department, attributes these figures to the fact that all births are not duly reported.

Of the deaths during that year 342 were whites, 184 being males and 158 females, and 551 were negroes, of which 245 were males and 306 females.

The number of negro births during the year is 40 per cent less than the deaths as there were 551 negro deaths and only 315 negro births.

A comparison of statistics for 1915 and 1914 of contagious diseases is as follows:

	1915	1914
Typhoid fever	22	15
Malaria fever	7	9
Fellagra	51	36
Pulmonary tuberculosis	55	52
Pneumonia	56	60
	191	172

Anti-Tuberculosis Movement Has Caused Death Rate Decrease

(Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, March 9.—The Anti-Tuberculosis movement organized in the last ten years is having a marked effect on the mortality from that disease, says a statement issued today by the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. The death rate seems to be declining more rapidly than the general rate from all causes, the association asserts.

The association points to the report of the bureau of census showing that the tuberculosis death rate declined from 200.7 per 100,000 population in 1904 to 146.08 in 1914. Nevertheless the report showed that in 1914, tuberculosis caused over 10.5 per cent. of all deaths.

ABNORMAL AND NORMAL

FOR a year a committee has been studying, by conference and actual field surveys, the problem of the mental defective in the state of Indiana. How its work, culminated in a conference held October 16-17 at Indianapolis for the purpose of presenting the problem of this country in the paths of sanity and peace. The League to Enforce (in red letters) Peace, probably the most powerful peace society in the world today, is in the field with a concrete political program, the main purpose of which is finding the most gratifying reception, not only from the President and Mr. Hughes, but from English and ever German statesmen and leaders.

"Finally, the newest and most radical of this group is the American Neutral Conference Committee, which is seeking to mobilize American opinion, by petition and otherwise, in favor of a just and early close to the present war. It holds that America has a deep responsibility for this, that she is 'not negligible but negligent,' that much of the best opinion in Europe looks to see her move and back up the demand for negotiation now making itself heard in all the warring countries.

"That such various and such vigorous peace endeavors could be discussed in common and the next step taken toward further mutual understanding and assistance is, to the American peace movement, a vastly important event."

LOWEST DEATH RATE

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—City-Health Commissioner O'Reilly announced tonight that the death rate in New Orleans for September last was the lowest in 100 years, as far back as the records are available. The rate for September was 13.79 per thousand.

VIRGINIA TO HAVE NEGRO SANATORIUM

The recent general assembly of Virginia more than doubled the appropriation made for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis in 1914-15, providing \$88,500 for 1916 and \$101,000 for 1917. The appropriation for 1914 was \$45,000 and for 1915 the same amount. A sanatorium for colored patients, similar to the sanatorium for white patients at Catawba, was provided for. The appropriation, which totals \$189,500, is divided as follows:

	1916	1917
Negro sanatorium	\$20,000	\$20,000
Educational	5,000	5,000
Catawba	6,000	11,000
MAINTENANCE		
Catawba	50,000	50,000
Negro sanatorium	7,500	15,000

No definite location has been settled upon for the negro sanatorium, but it is probable it will be built in Goodchland county.

New York City

NEGRO DOCTORS URGE WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

**Deny Colored Persons Have
Racial Tendency to Disease.**

The assertion that negroes have a racial tendency toward tuberculosis was denied yesterday by Dr. Charles H. Lewis, of Philadelphia, in an address at the annual convention of the Interstate Medical Convention, an organization composed of negro physicians, in Public School 89, in West 134th Street.

"The alarming spread of this disease among negroes is due entirely to the fact that negroes are compelled, through economic conditions, to live in houses which are poorly ventilated and very unsanitary," said Dr. Lewis. "We have done much in the negro quarters of Philadelphia to curb the spread of tuberculosis, and it has been done solely by educating the members of our race in the fact that their surroundings must be healthful."

Resolutions were adopted urging negroes to pay more attention to making their surroundings and homes sanitary, and efforts will be made to wage a campaign of education against the disease.

COUNTRY PEOPLE ARE NOT MORE HEALTHFUL THAN ARE CITY ONES

Superintendent Feagin
Says Statistics Show
This to Be True

"Health Day," as set aside by Superintendent William F. Feagin, is to be observed in all of the schools throughout the State. The date is named as February 25. He says:

"On such an occasion as the observance of 'Health Day,' it is meet and proper that there be a full discussion of health conditions found in the community, in an effort to better them and to prevent diseases known to be contagious, especially those peculiar to the local environment."

In the bulletin issued by Mr. Feagin, and entitled "Health Day," the prevention of diseases, rather than their cure is stressed. For, as it says, "however laudable and imperative the need for a cure may be, it is less important than prevention."

The bulletin mentions the fact that statistics show, contrary to the vaunted physical superiority of country people over those living in the cities, the citizens of the rural districts are not as healthy as people who live in the larger towns and cities of the country. Accordingly, therefore, Mr. Feagin especially urges the rural communities, towns or cities, to thoroughly discuss health conditions in the particular locality and formulate plans for improvement.

Baptist Encampment Closes Sunday Night

The last service of the negro Baptist encampment which has been in session at East Side park for the last two weeks will be held Sunday night. The Bible institute closed with the meeting Friday afternoon.

Following the talks on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and household hygiene by Mrs. Meyer Benson, president of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and Mrs. Maude Hicks of the Provident Association, they will be asked to repeat the lectures in a number of Shreveport negro churches where those who were absent Friday night may hear them. A lasting impression was made upon those who heard the first lecture and leaders in the negro community of Shreveport are anxious that the good work shall continue.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS FOR LAME AND NEGRO CHILDREN PLANNED

**Tuberculosis Society Is Investigating
Advisability of Opening New In-
stitutions and Camp for Men.**

The St. Louis Tuberculosis Society is making investigations as to the advisability of operating an open-air school for lame children and one for negro children, as well as starting a night and day camp for men. At present the society is operating a camp exclusively for self-sustaining working girls and women, and in conjunction with the Board of Education operates the two open-air schools, besides 11 other branches of anti-tuberculosis work.

The board of directors appointed committees to determine about the new work. Mrs. Ernst Jonas, Dr. O. E. Ople and Mrs. Herman Steinhilber are on the Committee on Lame Children; Mrs. E. A. de Wolf, Dr. S. T. Lipsitz and Mrs. Nat Brown will decide about the negro open-air school, while Dr. Fischel, Mrs. M. A. Goldstein and Mrs. Horace S. Rumsey will investigate the advisability of a men's camp.

The organization has enlisted the support of the advertising men of St. Louis and will have a ball game July 22, to raise funds to carry on the work. A team from the Chicago Advertising Club will play the St. Louis team. J. Ferd Oberwinder, vice president of the advertising club, is chairman of the Ball Game Committee. M. Levy is manager of the ball team.

STAR

Baltimore, Md.

NEGRO DEATH IS ON THE DECREASE

Special Dispatch to The Star.

Washington, March 20.—The negro race in the United States has recovered its grip. The indications that the race stood in danger of extermination through disease, which scientists declared were apparent a few years ago, have disappeared. These statements are made by the United States Public Health Service as the result of a special investigation into the death rate among the colored people of this country.

The investigation developed that while a decade ago the increase in the death rate may have justified the prediction of decimation of the race, the situation now is altered and the negro death rate is dropping. In 1912 it was 22.9 and in 1913, the latest year for which authentic figures are available, it was 21.9.

Horace D. Slatter Is White Plague Victim

(Special To The Advertiser)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 11—Horace D. Slatter, one of the best known negro newspaper men of the South, is an inmate of The Walker Sanatorium, in this city, struggling to overcome tuberculosis. For the past fifteen years he has served his people in the South, reporting their varied activities to the daily newspapers and his service was made noteworthy because of the fact that he published always those things that would make sentiment for his people.

He was stricken with tuberculosis early in June, 1915, after tending a wife who suffered from the dreaded disease two years. His wife died in October. Since that time he has been trying to carry on his work.

NEGRO CIVIC LEAGUE FORM FLYING SQUADRON

The Central Civic league formed a flying squadron committee at its regular meeting Monday night to start a "buy a brush movement," in order to open up the free dental clinics for colored children of this city. It is the purpose of the league to furnish every colored child with a tooth brush and to train them at the different clinics the use of them. Anyone wishing to give brushes or donate to this movement can do so by sending to the Bethel house on Cedar street for the league. The following committee will appreciate anything done toward this movement: Dr. J. L. Leach, Henry Robertson, George W. Phillips, Dr. J. A. Napier, Dr. A. L. Whittaker, Dr. L. A. Bowman, Dr. L. A. Fisher, W. H. McGavock, Rev. Preston Taylor, A. L. Kinzer and Sallie Hill Sawyers.

COLORED HEALTH MEETING.

The second annual conference of the Maryland Colored Public Health Association will be held in the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church on March 15. The conference will be in session for three days, and a meeting will be held each night at 8 o'clock. Moving pictures will proceed each of the meetings, and the speakers will be Dr. J. M. T. Finney, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Dr. John D. Blake, commissioner of health. A number of out-of-town speakers will also address the members of the association.

EVENING WORLD

;; New York

WANTS NEGRO BIRTHS CAREFULLY RECORDED

Kentucky Official Says Present Lax System Involves Danger of Mixed Marriages.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—"Our grandchildren and great-grandchildren will be marrying persons having negro blood in their veins unless negro births are registered with greater care," said W. L. Helser, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, before a meeting of Kentucky city and county health officers here to-day.

Numbers of quadroons, said Mr. Helser, cannot be distinguished from white persons, and the resultant conditions are a real peril to Kentucky.

He urged a national system of compulsory registration of vital statistics. Local registrars, he said, should for the protection of future white generations observe the greatest care in accurately fixing the racial status of children when registered.

ONCE LOOKED WAS IN THE WOODS

any Atlanta or Marthasville the present site of the city of wild woods amidst the "red Georgia." It is interesting to bring statement from one of a man named Thurman, who woods. Many years ago Mr.

three public roads running woody, unbroken country, the atur to Newnan, the road that to Montgomery's Ferry on the river, and another road that her farm on Peachtree creek. Branch road to Nelson's ferry road to Montgomery's ferry at the cotton factory now stands of Marietta and Magnolia

n owned a farm and ran a mill Nelson's ferry. His neighbor Benjamin Little, Charner Hum-Montgomery, Abner Connally, y, a Mr. Hughie, a Mr. Black-es Trimble.

DECROSS' SAWMILL ANTA'S FIRST ENTERPRISE

great rejoicing in Marthasville Jonathan Norcross erected a is now the corner of Decatur ets. It was considered a great little town. Timber was plen-ill did a good business. that this mill was the product ingenuity and he applied to overnment for the exclusive he reached Washington, how-mazement that another

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New Orleans Negroes in Tuberculosis Fight

Southern Christian Advocate
 Few people in New Orleans know or realize what has been done in the past six months towards housing and treating the unfortunate afflicted with the much-dreaded disease—tuberculosis," remarked the Times-Picayune of last Sunday. Continuing the article states that the Charity Hospital Board of Administrators has received donations which have enabled them to erect the administration building, where special diets are prepared, separate dining rooms and baths provided, and all conveniences, except for sleeping, and for this wards 94 feet in length by 13 feet wide, built of steel and concrete at an approximate cost of \$3,500 each. It is declared that No. 4 ward for colored males is now under way, money for this having been contributed through a committee composed of a number of colored citizens, of whom Joe Bartholomew was chairman. Recently a committee of representative colored citizens called upon Secretary-Treasurer Matthews of the Hospital Board for the purpose of discussing a plan to raise \$3,500 for the erection of the last of these wards, which will be for colored women and children. It was decided finally to give a grand festival at the Fair Grounds the latter part of September, for which active work under a well organized committee of twenty-five colored citizens was to begin immediately. Secretary Matthews commented upon the enthusiasm of the committee which waited upon him, and seemed to be very hopeful of the project planned, especially from the fact, as he expressed it, that all the men had been successful on previous occasions "and earnestly promised their best efforts for this noble undertaking in behalf of their race."

Atlantans to Play An Important Part On Welfare Program

Atlantans play a prominent part on the program of Georgia's first conference on social welfare work which opens today at the city Auditorium in Macon and continues through tomorrow night.

In addition to the score or more of Atlanta men prominent in judicial and civic life who are taking part in the congress, a great many Atlanta Federated club women who went to Macon this week for their annual convention are staying over to participate in the social welfare meeting. The program for today is as follows:

FRIDAY MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK.

Temporary Chairman's Address—Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, Macon, Ga.
 Organization and Appointment of Committees—(Existing organization committee.)

"How Club Women Will Help"—Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, Thomasville, Ga.
 "Commercial Associations and Their Relations to Social Work of the Community"—Lester C. Busch, Thomasville.
 "The Call of Our Commonwealth"—Miss Agnes Neva McKinna, Valdosta, Ga.
 Report of committees.

FRIDAY, 2 O'CLOCK, CITY AUDITORIUM.
 "Caring for Dependent Children in Homes"—Robert B. McCord, Atlanta, Ga.
 "Institutional Care of Dependent Children"—E. A. Scoggins, Hapeville, Ga.
 "How the Child-Placing Agency and the Institutions Should Co-Operate"—George W. Jones, St. Simons Island.
 Discussion—Rev. Mr. Hawkins, Decatur, Ga.; Rev. T. F. Callaway, Macon, Ga.; Rev. G. H. Fern, Macon, Ga. General discussion.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

"What a State Board of Charities Is Doing"—C. C. Menzler, Nashville, Tenn.
 "How to Get Such a Board in Georgia"—Thad Adams, Moultrie, Ga.
 Appointment of committees for this purpose.

Among the Atlantans who will make speeches on the Saturday program are Judge W. W. Tindall, of the Juvenile court of Atlanta; James P. Faulkner, executive secretary of the Raoul Foundation; J. C. Logan, general secretary of the Atlanta Associated Charities, and Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's church.

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEP 20 1916 DROP IN PARALYSIS; NO BROOKLYN DEATHS

Manhattan Parents Plan Court

Action to Postpone Schools
Opening.

REPORT SIX NEW CASES HERE.

New Cases Today Total 18 for City.
 as Against 35 Reported
 Yesterday.

The Board of Health report on infantile paralysis today showed 18 new cases and 10 deaths. This was a decrease of 17 from yesterday's report of new cases, but the number of deaths was the same as yesterday. For the first time since the epidemic got under way, there were no deaths in Brooklyn.

The comparative report follows:

DEATHS.		
	Today.	Yesterday.
Manhattan	3	2
Bronx	4	2
Brooklyn	0	6
Queens	2	0
Richmond	1	0
Totals	10	10
NEW CASES.		
	Today.	Yesterday.
Manhattan	8	12
Bronx	3	10
Brooklyn	6	9

Queens	1	4
Richmond	0	0
Totals	18	35
Total cases to date, 8,816; total deaths to date, 2,207.		

On account of the infantile paralysis epidemic the League of Parents Association of the Eighteenth School District in Manhattan has voted to have counsel take legal steps to enjoin the Board of Education from opening the public schools on Monday. Action has been delayed, however, until after the meeting of the Board of Education this afternoon, when a communication from the association will be read, urging the board to postpone the opening. It was stated at the offices of the Board of Education today that there had been no change in the opening date. The resolution adopted by the League of Parents Association urges that the opening be deferred until October 2.

A novel cure for infantile paralysis has been recommended to the Department of Health by a minister in Astoria, L. I., who asked the department to inject the blood of negroes into victims, saying that the negro seems to be immune from the disease. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, stated today that the experiment would not be tried. He asserted that the negro race is just as susceptible to the disease as is the white.

Dr. Donald Baxter of the Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Victims, announced that the committee has engaged Miss Marian Sweeney of the Children's Hospital, Boston, to come to this city and train nurses for after-care work.

EVENING POST

New York City

NEGROES TO HOLD HEALTH WEEK.

Arrange Educative Campaign Under
Leadership of Urban League.

During Baby Week, which begins Sunday, the negroes of New York city, under the leadership of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, 2303 Seventh Avenue, will pay special attention to health matters affecting the older children and adults as well. Practically every social welfare organization working among colored people is co-operating in the observance of Negro Health Week, which was started as an annual affair last year.

The Board of Health is coöperating by supplying lecturers and giving literature for distribution. On Sunday next, Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, will address a large mass meeting at Salem Methodist Church, 104 West 133d Street, at 4 P. M. Dr. Leiser will speak on "Patent Medicines." Eight other meetings are being planned for the week in various sections of the city where negroes reside in some numbers. The death rate for the whole city last year was 13.9. The death-rate among negroes in New York has decreased during the last ten years from 31 to 24.5, so that now

it is lower than the average of 26.2 for the colored people in the registration cities of the United States.

In connection with Baby Week, the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, is arranging a celebration to be held on Wednesday evening, May 10, at 8 o'clock. The programme will consist of a talk on "Child Hygiene," by Mrs. S. L. Newman; an address by Dr. Herman Lorber, and a talk by Robert A. Crosby, the headworker of the University Settlement.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

NOV 10 1916

TUBERCULOSIS FUND FOR NEGROES GROWING

Colored Citizens' Volunteer
Committee Raise Nearly
Half of Sum Needed.

The Colored Citizens' Volunteer Committee, raising a fund of \$4000 for a tuberculosis ward at the Charity Hospital, for negro, men, women and children, is making good progress, nearly half the sum required being in hand. Raoul J. Maurice, secretary of the committee, reports the following contributions to November 18:

Colored Citizens' Volunteer Committee	\$ 30.00
Longshoremen P. U. & B. A. ...	100.00
Screwmen B. A.	100.00
Young Men Vidalia B. A.	100.00
Co-Operators Fraternals B. M. A. A.	150.00
Progressive Friends' B. M. A. A. Bricklayers' International Union No. 1, of Louisiana	25.00
Sons & Daughters of Orleans B. A.	25.00
Young Men Mutuals B. A.	25.00
Young Men St. Michael B. A. ...	20.25
Young Friends of Hope B. M. A. A.	20.10
Scalemen's Union, Local No. 49 ..	20.00
Security B. M. A. A.	17.00
Syracuse B. A.	15.75
Young Friends of Louisiana B. A. Ladies and Gentlemen's Perseverance B. A.	15.50
Young Men Venus Star B. A. ...	15.00
Dieu Nous Protege B. A.	12.10
Ladies of Louisiana B. A.	12.00
Coachmen Sr. B. A.	10.00
Ladies Artisans' B. A.	10.00
Independent B. A.	10.00
Ladies and Young Ladies Veterans B. A.	10.00
Ladies Venus Star B. A.	10.00
Daughters of Zion P. A.	10.00
Venus Star Tabernacle No. 3 ...	10.00
Crescent City Lodge No. 135 K. of P.	10.00
Ladies and Young Ladies Charity B. A.	5.00
Olympia Lodge No. 125, F. & A. M.	5.00
Mount Olive Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M.	5.00
Star Court of Calanthe No. 27 ..	5.00
Cyprus Lodge No. 43, A. A. S. R. of M.	5.00
Freight Handlers' Local No. 489.	5.00
Tammany Aid and Social Club ..	5.00
Ladies Jefferson Friendship B. A. Hartford B. A.	5.00
Ladies St. Paul B. A.	3.00
Wolves' Aid and Pleasure Club, Gretna, La.	3.00
Rose Bud B. A., Gretna, La.	3.00

Onward Social Club	5.00
Bucks' Aid and Pleasure Club ..	2.50
Coachmen Jr., B. A.	2.50
Merry Go-Round Aid and Pleas-	
ure Club	2.50
Fox Aid and Pleasure Club	2.25
Lady Wolves Aid and Pleasure	
Club, Gretna, La.	2.00
Magnolia Blossom Household of	
Ruth, No. 3544	2.00
Ladies Prompt Secour B. A.	1.00
Zenth Lodge No. 175, K. of P.	1.00
Colored Associated Employes New	
Orleans Ry. and Lt. Co.	50.00

Total	\$ 952.00
Tag Day Committee, Woman's	
Auxiliary	159.70
Women's Auxiliary on Books	5.90

Total	\$ 165.00
First Zion Baptist Church	5.00
Tulane Avenue Baptist Church ..	2.25
First Pilgrim Baptist Church ...	2.50

Total	\$ 9.75
H. T. Cottam	100.00
Triangle Theater	51.40
New Orleans Brewing Co.	20.00
Metropolitan Bank	10.00
United States Safe Deposit and	
Savings Bank	10.00
Hibernia Bank and Trust Co. ...	2.00
Bank of Orleans	5.00
Crescent Theater	5.00
George J. Grover	10.00
Albert J. Buja (stevedore)	10.00
J. B. Honor (stevedore)	5.00
Terence Smith (stevedore)	5.00
F. B. Thriffley (stevedore)	5.00
W. J. Kearny (stevedore)	5.00
Jas. J. Lageai (stevedore)	5.00
G. H. Kent (stevedore)	5.00
Gulf Stevedoring Company	5.00
Vogemann Shipping Company	5.00
Texas Transport & Terminal Co..	5.00
A. K. Miller and Company	5.00
C. B. Fox	10.00
Edw. E. Soule	10.00
Geddes & Moss U. & E. Co. Ltd..	5.00
Boyer and Taylor Company	5.00
C. A. Guichard Drug Store	5.00
E. J. Labranche Drug Store	5.00
Merchants Coffe Company	2.00
T. Fitzwilliams and Company	2.00
The Parker Blake Company	5.00
Brooks Tarpaulin Company	1.00

Totals	\$ 323.40
Various personal donations	113.44
Receipts for tickets to date	335.40
Sundry receipts	301.30
Total	\$ 750.14

Grand total receipts from all	
sources	\$2200.83
Grand total expenses, fair	
grounds, etc.	284.45

Balance on hand November 18. \$1916.46

THOUSANDS VISIT

WELFARE EXHIBIT
AT THE BIG FAIR
CONSULTIVE 10-23-19

One of the most interesting features of the Southeastern fair was the welfare exhibit, conducted under the management of George H. Phillips, superintendent of the Piedmont district office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

At this exhibit, which attracted a total attendance of probably 20,000, and at which 11,000 people registered, an effort was made to instruct visitors along lines of preventing diseases, thousands of pamphlets being given away. The registration prize—a goat and wagon—was awarded to W. H. Owens, 26 East Ninth street.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance company conducted an emergency hospital at the Southeastern fair. They employed two nurses and two doctors, who were in constant attendance, and there were something over seventy-five people given first aid at this hospital, the more serious cases being sent to the Grady hospital.

HEALTH OF NEGROES.

It is very important that all sections of the country work together in arranging conditions that will better enable all races to live in mutual helpfulness and confidence; but it is still more important that the races work together for the attainment of this end. There must be co-operation between the health authorities and negro leaders, such as physicians, ministers, and teachers. Negro doctors and nurses are increasing, many hospitals and nurse-training schools for negroes are being founded, and all are being approved by many leading southerners. Splendid assistance and co-operation have been given by white physicians and public health officers. Negroes themselves take great interest in solving health and sanitation problems, thus decreasing their mortality. Leaders are developing who take pride in directing their race in any endeavor, and watch all development with great interest. The race is amenable to teaching, instruction, and direction in the health and sanitation movement, and in a number of instances negroes have co-operated with the whites in stamping out plagues and epidemics. The negro should not only cease to be an actual menace to the white race by being a favorable bed for disease, but by proper teaching should become a valuable ally in stamping out diseases prevalent among both races.—Southern Workman.

WORLD BROOKLYN
New York City
MAY 7 - 1916
HEALTH WEEK BEGINS
TO-DAY IN BROOKLYN

"Health Week" begins to-day for the negroes of the borough. Under the direction of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, lectures will be given in all parts of the borough. The purpose is to teach the simple prophylactic methods that insure health without expense. The first lecture, for men only, will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the branch of the Y. M. C. A. at No. 405 Carlton Avenue. Dr. Richard Birnie will be the lecturer.

Other lectures will be given Wednesday, 8 P. M., St. Philip's P. E.

Church, No. 1610 Dean Street, on "Tuberculosis;" Thursday, 8 P. M., Lincoln Mission, No. 1699 Atlantic Avenue; Friday, 8 P. M., Fleet Street A. M. E. Church, on "How to Save Babies."

Negro Physicians and Social Welfare Organizations are aiding Health Week. Among them are National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, Hope Day Nursery, Charity Organization Society, White Rose Home, Home for Working Girls, Empire Friendly Shelter, Young Women's Christian Association, Sojourner Truth House, Columbus Hill Civic League, Lenox Community Centre, Southern Beneficial League, United Civic League, Negro Civic and Improvement League, Lincoln House, Lincoln Settlement, Social Workers' Club, New York Colored Mission, Music School Settlement, College Men's Round Table, Hudson Avenue Mission, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Brooklyn Women's Charity Club, Mother's Club of Brooklyn, N. Y. News Charity Bureau, McDonough Memorial Hospital Association, Manhattan Medical Association, Provident Memorial Association and the Utopia Neighborhood Club.

POST
ess

"Negro Health week" is being celebrated with particular emphasis in the "San Juan hill" in New York city; the name is given to the district in which is the greatest population of negroes in any similar area in the world and the "week" is the second annual event of the sort promoted by the league on urban conditions among negroes. New York may well be satisfied with its negro population. Charity organizations report that the negro asks less help than do white people, is more provident in using help given and is much more eager to get work to do. "San Juan hill" has its community organizations which support nineteen visiting nurses and charity investigators who work in general concord with the city's bureau of charities. Where segregated as in this district, New York negroes show themselves industrious, peace-loving and law-abiding. Moreover, they take useful pride in keeping up their houses and premises. Friends of the negro have valid ground for rejoicing in this metropolitan evidence of capacity for good citizenship.

TUBERCULOSIS DAY.

Local Physicians to Give Free Lectures at Churches Tomorrow.
Tomorrow members of the Fal City Medical Association will attend the various churches and talk on the prevention and care of tuberculosis. This dread disease is claimed to have easy prev on the colored ra

and the commendable act of the gentlemen in giving these free lectures on the subject should be appreciated by good audiences.

The following physicians and dentists will speak at the various churches Sunday, December 10 ("Tuberculosis:":

- Wilson Street Baptist Church, Dr. W. H. Witherspoon.
- Beargrass Baptist Church, Dr. L. Oliver.
- Bland Street Baptist Church, Dr. L. E. Mondy.
- Cavalry Baptist Church, Dr. C. J. Sneed.
- Centennial Baptist Church, Dr. R. Bailey.
- Emmanuel Baptist Church, Dr. W. H. Jackson.
- Fifth Street Baptist Church, Dr. W. F. Merchant.
- Green Street Baptist Church, Dr. R. B. Scott.
- Lampton Street Baptist Church, Dr. John R. Smith.
- Mount Lebanon Baptist Church, Dr. G. H. Reid.
- N Street Baptist Church, Dr. H. B. Beck.
- Ninth Street Baptist Church, Dr. P. M. Flack.
- Portland Baptist Church, Dr. E. G. Overby.
- Virginia Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. W. H. Smith.
- Zion Baptist Church, Dr. E. D. Whedbee.
- Stoner Chapel, Dr. M. E. Potter.
- First Christian Church, Dr. M. F. Robinson.
- Hancock Christian Church, Dr. O. N. Reynolds.
- Third Christian Church, Dr. C. W. Houser.
- Plymouth Congregational Church, Dr. Horace Morris.
- Chestnut Street C. M. E. Church, Dr. A. C. McIntyre.
- Jacob Street A. M. E. Z. Church, Dr. W. S. Adams.
- Jackson Street M. E. Church, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore.
- Thirteenth and Broadway A. M. E. Z. Church, Dr. W. H. Pickett.
- Asbury A. M. E. Church, Dr. R. W. Oliver.
- St. James A. M. E. Church, Dr. W. H. Perry.
- Young's Chapel A. M. E. Church, Dr. M. A. Blackburn.
- Miles Chapel, C. M. E. Church, Dr. R. L. Silver.
- Hancock Street Presbyterian Church, Dr. Edw. Bates.
- Knox Presbyterian Church, Dr. R. L. Summers.
- Ebenezer Baptist Church, Dr. G. M. Wilkins.
- Coke Chapel A. M. E. Z. Church, Dr. E. B. Saunders.
- Pleasant View Baptist Church, Dr. Lucian Smith.
- Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church (at night), Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore.

DREAD DISEASE
Journal and Guide
1-15-16

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11.—Following the publication of the report of the Tuberculosis Commission appointed by Governor Stuart, members of the commission, officers and members of the State Board of Health and the executive officers of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Association are receiving many letters endorsing the program of the commission and pledging support in presenting the cause of tuberculosis prevention to the General Assembly.

Particular interest, it appears, is being taken in that part of the commission's report which relates to the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Negroes of the state. Noting the high death-rate from consumption among Negroes, the commission began its work by having a careful investigation made of the occupation of all Negroes whose deaths were reported to the state as due to this disease. This involved the examination of thousands of death certificates, but the result was startling; it was found that almost half the Negroes who died from consumption in the state in a given year had been engaged in domestic service of one kind or another and had been in close contact with white families, whose health they had endangered. Hundreds of white mothers, it was disclosed, had been subjecting their babies to the menace of tuberculosis by entrusting them to the care of the colored nurses suffering from consumption.

It was for this reason, and because the state at present makes no provision whatever for Negro consumptives, other than for the criminal and insane, that the commission recommended to the General Assembly the establishment of a small tuberculosis sanatorium for Negroes where advance cases can be cared for and removed from contact with persons whom they might infect. It is understood that if the state will make appropriation for such a sanatorium, the Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association, acting for a group of organizations, will contribute liberally toward the purchase of a site.

NEGROES WILL BE TOLD CAUSE OF TUBERCULOSIS

conformity with a movement among Atlanta school teachers and children authorized by Superintendent Landrum, and looking to the improvement of sanitation and hygienic conditions among the negroes of the city, a teachers' and pupils' meeting will be held at 11:15 p. m. today at Houson Street school. At this meeting Dr. Ellen H. Bence will address the teachers, and the children will be addressed by J. P. Faulkner, a member of the executive committee of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Visiting Nurse association, on "Tuberculosis, What it Is, Its Causes and Its Prevention."

Similar meetings were held at the original instigation of the Negro Anti-Tuberculosis association, March 23 and March 30, each meeting having been attended by about 120 teachers.

Health - 1916

FOOD AND PELLAGRA ANOTHER REPORT

THE SURVEY has noted from time to time the progress made, largely by the federal Public Health Service, in the study of the cause of that mysterious and increasingly prevalent disease, pellagra.

A few years ago the spoiled maize theory which came to us from Italy still held sway, but soon it had to be given up because pellagra broke out in communities where corn-meal was not commonly used as a food. The fact that women were affected so much more than men—in the United States, not in Italy—seemed to contradict any theory based on diet alone. For a time insect-borne infection was considered possible, but this, too, failed to account for the facts.

Further study of the now numerous centers of the disease compelled a return to the diet theory, this time a more general one. Pellagra was shown beyond doubt to be caused by some deficiency

in this alleged land of freedom and opportunity. It is quite clear, however, that freedom and opportunity have their limitations when it comes to the black and colored people.

The introduction of these highly milled meals was not known to be an evil till the rise in the price of such supplementary foods as milk and eggs led to a diet too rich in meal. The evil is increased, apparently, by making the breads with bicarbonate of soda instead of yeast, for the alkali left in the bread destroys more of the vitamins. The old way of adding sour milk to the soda or the use of tartaric acid baking powders does not have this effect, but soda-raised bread is apparently very commonly used, especially in the South.

The investigators do not claim to have proved that pellagra in human beings is caused by a diet too rich in highly milled flour, but they have proved that such a diet will result in producing polyneuritis in fowls.

NEGRO HEALTH
The Negro death rate has been the subject of much concern in recent years on the part of both friends and foes of the colored race. Those who wished to see the blacks wiped out have pointed to the apparently high death rate as a sure means to that end. Those who wanted to see the blacks remain here have pointed to it with a feeling of uneasiness and deep concern. The one side has attributed it to racial inferiority while the other side has hoped that this was not true. Neither side, however, has frankly admitted the real cause of the excessive Negro death rate. Both sides are now coming to realize that racial identity has little to do with the question. Scientists as represented in the medical profession agree that the living conditions imposed upon the Negroes are the main cause of the excessive death rate among them.

When we say "living conditions imposed upon" the race the statement requires some explanation, as there are many perfectly intelligent people who will question such a statement

in this alleged land of freedom and opportunity. It is quite clear, however, that freedom and opportunity have their limitations when it comes to the black and colored people.

In an editorial last week we said: "Compare the wages paid the Negro for certain labor, with those paid white men for the same work, and you will find that the black man, especially in the South, is a victim of economic conditions which largely affect his morals." We now add with equal positiveness that the same economic conditions affect his health with equal seriousness. Anything that affects the morals of people also affects their health.

A man who earns nine dollars per week cannot support his family in such circumstances as will be conducive to good health. He will have to live with his family in a three-room tenement where the practice of hygiene is almost impossible even if the nine-dollar-a-week laborer knew anything about hygiene.

Personal hygiene, the physiology of the human system and home sanitation are subjects that are taught in well regulated public schools. The boy or girl who completes a grammar school course will know how to take care of the body and preserve the health to some extent even if their environments are not suited to such action. But only one-fourth of the Negro boys and girls of school age in Norfolk go to school at all. One-half of those of school age could not go if they were in a position to do so, for the reason that there are not school buildings enough to accommodate them. Here is another instance where social and economic conditions are against the health of the race.

In his address at the Palace Theatre Sunday afternoon Dr. Plecker stated that before any considerable progress could be made in the reduction of the death rate among the masses of the Negroes there would have to be revolutionary changes in the

present economic system. It is an encouraging sign when a scientist like Dr. Plecker comes to realize this truth and has the courage to assert it in public.

Local Health Movement.
With the colored people of Raleigh behind the movement, effort is being made to secure for the city a colored visiting nurse and a colored sanitary inspector whose duties will be to look out for the health conditions of the Negroes of the city.

This has been done in a way in New Bern and splendid results are being anticipated there.

Superintendent R. S. Stephenson, of the Associated Charities, yesterday wrote to Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the State Board of Health, appealing to him to assist the colored people of Raleigh in finding a suitable nurse for their needs.

Mr. Stephenson emphasized the need of better health measures and sanitary precautions on the part of the Negroes because of the relation of the Negro health to the white health through the channel of laundry and servants.

In the letter to Dr. Rankin, Mr. Stephenson quoted a communication he had received yesterday from T. L. McCoy, a prominent colored man of Raleigh, who attributed the excessive death rate among the Negroes of Raleigh to poor sanitation.

"By reason of the assistance I am trying to give you in looking after the needy colored poor, I come in contact with conditions that are pitiable indeed, conditions that can only be remedied by the employment of a colored trained nurse and a colored sanitary inspector. Quite frequently, I find persons sick and bare of clothing and bedding occupying rooms that are filthy in the extreme. In some of the cases, a sanitary inspector is more needed than a doctor or medicine.

"A few days ago I received a phone message to go to 316 Cannon Street and see after a sick man named Chester Craven. I found this man in bed paralyzed and bedridden with maggots on his sores. His sister, who is a widow and his only relative, told me that she had no means of support save what she earned each week as a house servant and that she was also caring for her only son, who had recently got his leg cut off by a railroad train."

"Again," he added, "let me urge you to do what you can in bringing this matter of employing a trained nurse and a colored sanitary inspector for the colored population of our city. It is obvious that money spent in this direction will greatly lessen the death rate among our colored population."

SUN

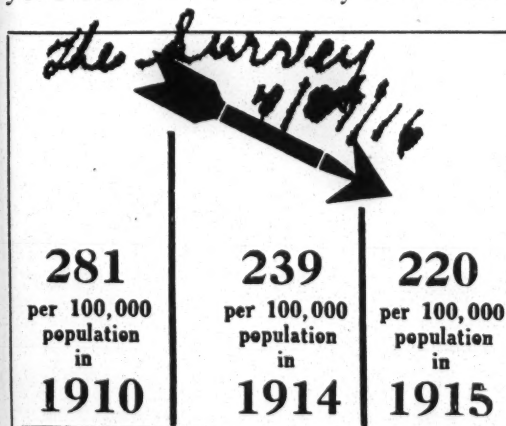
Baltimore, Md.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Senator John Walter Smith may not go down to fame as a political hygienist, but he will be properly remembered as one of the leaders in this State in the battle against tuberculosis. When we come to cast up the debit and credit sheets of his account, humanitarian service will hold a large place on the latter side. As a life-saver we are free to admit that he deserves something better even than any of the medals which Mr. Carnegie has to bestow. Hundreds, possibly thousands, of people in the State owe their lives and their restoration to health to the active interest and influence which he has brought to bear in the scientific struggle to repress and eradicate the dreaded and dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. It was mainly due to him that the State established the sanatorium at Sabillasville, which has been a daily and increasing blessing and protection to all sections of Maryland; and now he starts a no less important project in the proposition to provide similar sanatoria for our colored population. And we may be pretty sure that he will throw all his push and pull into the movement and that a new bulwark will be thrown up against this devastating disease.

The fight against tuberculosis, like the fight against all serious communicable disorders, is partly philanthropic, partly selfish. For a long time we were disposed to trust to luck with regard to it, to take chances with respect to it as with respect to many other things. We finally "learned some sense," thanks to the earnest and intelligent work of Senator Smith and other determined health missionaries, and the Sabillasville Sanatorium was the result. But until we provide for the isolation and treatment of colored consumptives we shall be throwing away much of the money spent in the treatment of white patients. Our negro population must be kept healthy if our white population is to escape the menace of tuberculosis and other diseases. Senator Smith is working for white as well as colored people in this new undertaking. He sees that the former must suffer if the latter are not protected.

Maryland owes a debt of gratitude to Senator Smith for the whole-heartedness with which he has devoted himself for years to this humane and vital task, and we are disposed to think that it will decorate him with one of its biggest life-



STILL "GOING DOWN"

THE Cincinnati Municipal Tuberculosis Commission keeps the arrow pointing downward. Part of the secret is: New hospital facilities, a dental room, an all-the-year-round clean-up committee affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, health leagues among nationalities of the city, a health center and a doubled capacity in the children's tuberculosis camp at Bamford Hills.

ency in the diet and its enormous increase during very recent years was shown to be dependent on the sudden great increase in the price of foods, especially the nitrogenous foods, eggs, milk, meats.

Another report of the Public Health Service recounts experiments on fowls which tend to show that it is a lack of what is known as "vitamins" which causes pellagra. It has long been known

saving medals for his work in this direction, whatever its verdict may be as to his political record. After all, perhaps, he will derive more satisfaction from that than from anything else; and when we come to think of it, is there anything more substantial than any "statesman" could do than a work of this sort?

Now, this is not a condonation and pardon, Senator, for all your political sins, but merely a well-earned appreciation of a service in which there is no politics and no classes.

THE FRESH AIR SOCIETY.

Journalist 2/26/16
Norfolk has many worthy charitable organizations, each doing its share toward the alleviation of suffering among the poor. The Fresh Air Society is an organization about which little has been said, but it has, since its organization last Spring been engaged in a charitable work that should commend the Society to the earnest consideration of Norfolk people.

The Fresh Air Society was organized for the purpose of giving a Summer outing or vacation to poor women and children. Last Summer the Society secured through the liberality of Rev. Charles S. Morris, pastor of the Bank Street Baptist Church, the use of "Ocean Rest," as a Summer camp for the indigent women and children under its care. From July 18th to September 20th, seventy-six women and children who were otherwise unable to take a vacation were provided for at "Ocean Rest," all expenses in connection with their outing being defrayed by the Society.

The inmates of the camp were housed in tents. For sleeping they were provided with comfortable cots and their food consisted of an abundance of fresh vegetables and fruits and sea food. It is needless to say that every one of the twenty-six who were fortunate enough to share the hospitality of the Fresh Air Society returned to the city healthier and happier.

The Society spent altogether \$263.98, making each one of the vacations cost \$3.45. This included carfare to the beach and board. It also includes what the Society spent for literature, postage and other incidentals. Having demonstrated that a poor, worn out mother or a puny, half-starved child can be given a real vacation and a chance to recuperate

with the small outlay of \$3.45, there is no reason why the more fortunate people of Norfolk should not make it possible for these splendid women of the Fresh Air Society to more than double during the coming Summer the results of their efforts last year.

HEALTH INSURANCE

A Necessary Thing for the Wage

The Voice of the People 6/17/16
Twenty-five out of every 1,000 employees in American industries, according to recent statistics, are constantly incapacitated by sickness, the average worker losing approximately nine days each year on this account. This "non-effective rate" for the great army of industrial workers in the United States barely suggests the total money loss to employers and employees. The lessened efficiency, the effects of deruced earnings in times of sickness, as well as the cost of medical attention, and the economic loss from deaths, swell the cost to industry and to the Nation to almost incalculable figures.

That much of this loss is nothing less than preventable waste and that this waste can be largely reduced by a properly conducted system of governmental health insurance for wage-workers are conclusions set forth in Public Health Bulletin No. 76, containing the results of a study of "Health Insurance—Its Relation to the Public Health," just issued by the United States Public Health Service.

The preventive value of health insurance is given especial emphasis in this study. "Any system of health insurance for the United States or any State should at its inception have prevention of sickness as one of its fundamental purposes," says the bulletin. "This country should profit by the experience of European countries where prevention is being recognized as the central idea necessary to health insurance if health insurance is to attain its greatest success in improving the health and efficiency of the industrial population."

Such a system, it is pointed out in the bulletin, would

1. Provide cash benefits and medical service for all wage-earners in times of sickness at much less cost than is now possible. Adequate medical relief would thus be placed within the reach of even the lowest paid workers who are most subject to ill-health.

2. Distribute the cost among employers, employees, and the public as the

groups responsible for disease causing conditions and afford these groups a definite financial incentive for removing these conditions. This can be done by means of small weekly payments from employees, supplemented by proportionate contributions from employers and government as a rate reducible in proportion to the reduction of sickness.

3. Become an effective health measure by linking the co-operative efforts of the three responsible groups with the work of National, State and local health agencies, and by utilizing these agencies in the administration of the health insurance system.

4. Afford a better basis for the co-operation of the medical profession with public health agencies.

5. Eliminate the elements of paternalism and charity-giving by making employees and the public, as well as employers, joint agents in the control of this fund.

"A governmental system of health insurance," concludes the study, "can be adapted to American conditions, and when adapted will prove to be health measure of extraordinary value."

STAR

BALTIMORE MD.

THINK ATTENDANTS UNDERTAKER AGENTS

Rev. G. A. Griffis Tells of Some
Negroes' Fears Concerning
Bayview.

PLEADS FOR SANATORIUM

Pleading earnestly for a sanatorium for tubercular negroes, Rev. George A. Griffiss, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Orchard street, held the attention of the delegates of the Twelfth Conference of Charities and Correction, at a sectional meeting at The Emerson this morning. Dr. Griffiss pointed out the terrible fear the negroes of Baltimore have of Bay View Asylum, about the only place tubercular patients could be sent. He declared that in his work among the negroes he had learned that they believed all the attendants there were undertakers' agents and got a commission on every patient who died. His talk was at the meeting of the health section. Robert C. Powell, secretary of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, presided, and an other talk was given by Dr. John S. Fulton,

secretary of the State Board of Health, on the tuberculosis situation among the negroes.

Another interesting address was that of Miss Emma L. Davies, probation officer of Talbot county, at the meeting on city and county agencies for social work. Judge Frank I. Duncan, of Baltimore county, was to have presided at this meeting, but was prevented by court business, and Miss Alda Armstrong, assistant secretary of the Children's Aid Society, acted in his place.

Other meetings held this morning were those of the section on corrections, John F. Leonard, warden of the Penitentiary, presiding, and an address by George S. Wilson, board of charities, Washington; housing and town planning, Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie, of Trinity Church Corporation, New York, making the principal address, and Dr. George Kober, Washington; Charles E. Beck, Wilmington, and Miss Helen Parrish, Philadelphia, giving their experience in community housing, and the section on industrial conditions, Howard C. Hill, secretary of the State Industrial Accident Commission, presiding.

Nashville, Tenn.

PELLAGRA.

The alleged test by which an official of the government health service was said to have demonstrated in Mississippi that pellagra comes of insufficient and improper diet, failed at the time that it was announced to carry conviction that it was wholly true. The Banner didn't pretend to any expert or scientific knowledge in such matters, but the common sense logic of the situation seemed to this paper at the time to refute the claim that pellagra had been produced by this Mississippi experiment. The Banner, in its comment on the alleged test, remarked that it compared poorly in thoroughness with the test by which English scientists in the Roman Campagna proved that malaria was conveyed by mosquitos, and said further that more faith would be put in the result of the experiment if it had been conducted in the pine woods of Maine, where there had never been any pellagra, instead of a Mississippi locality where the infection prevailed.

The Banner pointed out the further fact that the negroes and poor class of whites in Mississippi, the class among whom pellagra mostly prevails, live now on substantially the same manner of diet they have lived on since the state was settled; that pellagra was not known there until about twenty years ago, and that it had spread rapidly since it first appeared.

Now an entirely different opinion from that arrived at by the government health service expert in Missis-

issippi is given from an entirely scientific source. A special commission was sent to South Carolina by the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. The members made long-continued observations in Spartanburg county, where scores have died from the ailment. The work began in 1912.

"Pellagra," the commission says in its report just published, "is not caused by an unbalanced or inadequate diet, as has been commonly supposed." It spreads through lack of proper sewage facilities and, in the opinion of the investigators, cannot be contracted by individuals merely because they do not have a proper diet.

The commission holds that the way to check the spread of pellagra is by adopting sanitary disposal methods.

To test its theory the commission sewerred the mill district in Spartanburg. The result is that in this district there has been but one new case in the past year. The new victim was a woman on the edge of the district, close by a house in which a chronic pellagra patient resided.

All of this is in entire consonance with a conclusion reached by a committee of local physicians who investigated pellagra in Nashville some time last year. This committee disagreed with the finding of the government expert in Mississippi and published a statement similar to that now published by the New York investigators.

A wholesome diet will doubtless aid in resisting and overcoming any infection, but the theory that any particular diet, or a generally defective diet, produces pellagra is doubtless erroneous.

The disease, it would seem, is an infection that came to this country from regions in southern Europe, where it has been known for many years. It found conditions of climate and uncleanliness among the lower classes in the South favorable to its spread. Improved food will, no doubt, help to stop its spread, but thorough sanitation will do more, and those affected with the disease should be isolated.

Improved rural sanitation is something greatly needed in all parts of the South. It is needed for the general improvement of health conditions as well as for the eradication of pellagra.

TIMES

St. Louis, Mo.

School Aid for Negroes.

For the purpose of establishing the first open-air school for negro children in the United States, another school for crippled children and the operation of all its departments, the Antituberculosis Society Friday approved a budget of \$35,000.

The treasurer's report showed that there was on hand at the present time only \$5570.

SWAT THE FLY!

Midwinter would seem to be a closed season for the house fly, and yet there is substantial foundation for the anti-fly campaign which the Merchants' Association of New York has undertaken, even with the thermometer around freezing.

This association is sending out cards and circulars now, urging every householder to "Kill the winter flies!" Now is the time, it declares, to begin next summer's campaign.

There is good reasoning back of this suggestion. While the winter weather kills most of the summer flies, it does not get them all. If it did there would be none left to breed next summer.

The late hatched flies are now laying eggs in favorable places for incubation in the early spring. Some of these eggs will hatch out during the winter where temperatures are favorable. It is the winter flies that will become the progenitors of next summer's countless billions. One fly that gets through the winter will become the parent of hundreds of millions the coming summer.

The association's winter campaign is an important one. It is urging householders everywhere not to trust to the cold to kill the flies, but to make way with every one of them now. Housekeepers are advised to clean up their premises and give special attention to every out-of-the-way place where flies may lurk and breed. Particularly should they make sure there is nothing left which may harbor their eggs.

Advice that is good for New York is good for Atlanta and every other city and community which would rid itself of the danger in the house fly pest. As a carrier of disease germs the fly perhaps has no superior. Its transmission of typhoid and dysentery is a well-known fact, and there is said to be a strong authentic authority to the effect that anthrax and infantile paralysis germs are also carried and spread by this insect.

The killing of the winter flies necessarily means fewer flies next summer, for the entire summer crop must come from those that get through the cold season. With comparatively few of them to deal with, the work should be both easier and more effective.

The advice is good. Unquestionably, now is the time to begin next summer's campaign against the house fly.

MALARIA AND CROPS

FARMERS IN MALARIAL DISTRICTS are being shown by the United States Department of Agriculture that it is to their business interest to adopt preventive measures. Malaria on a plantation, we are assured by D. L. Van Dine, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, who writes on the subject in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, November), means the annual loss of a definite sum to the planter. The more sickness the less work, and the less work the lower the cash return. Malaria may seriously lower profits or even turn a profit into a loss. This being the case, the expenditure of money to wipe out malaria is as legitimate as if it were to pay for new farm machinery or for the fertilization of soil. In a survey made on a plantation in Madison Parish, Louisiana, the Department has definitely shown that \$6,500 was lost in one year through malaria—\$2,200 from actual sickness and \$4,300 from inefficiency due to the malady. Writes Mr. Van Dine:

"The principal effects of malaria upon farming are a reduction in the net profits on the crops grown and reduced values from the non-development of farm lands. Herriek (1903) mentions these losses, as applied to Southern agriculture, and Howard (1909) emphasizes the economic loss from malaria by figures which are startling. He estimates that there is an annual loss in the United States through this disease of not less than \$100,000,000."

"The rural nature of malaria places the larger portion of the loss from the disease upon the farming class. The disease is more prevalent in the South than in other regions of the United States. The higher prevalence in the South is due to the larger areas of swamp and undrained lands, and lands subject to overflow which offer favorable breeding-places for the mosquitoes that convey the disease; to the longer season of high temperatures which favors mosquito development and which increases the length of the active season of the disease; and to the presence in larger numbers of an indifferent race which is tolerant of the disease. Altho the losses from malaria have been appreciated for many years, the exact manner in which the disease operates against farm profits is not generally understood."

"In 1913 the Bureau of Entomology undertook a detailed study of the relation of malaria to agriculture in the South. The ultimate object of the study is the prevention of malaria on the farm. The investigation is based on the idea that the prevention involves measures for the control of malaria mosquitoes which are practicable under the usual farming conditions. In the absence of definite information on the relation of the disease to farming, the primary work dealt mainly with the exact manner in which malaria operates against the net profits from farm crops. The study is an intensive one and its scope extends no further than the strictly agricultural and biological phases of the problem. The effort is to obtain concrete and fundamental information as a basis for an extensive application of measures for prevention. It is believed that the first step is to secure definite data on the manner in which malaria affects agriculture."

"During the course of the investigation it has been determined that the important losses from malaria on a plantation are sustained through the loss in time and the reduced efficiency of the labor at the season of the year when the labor is most needed to work and to harvest the crops. The prevailing system of plantation labor in the South is the negro tenant-system, and the prevention of malaria among the tenants is considered the most important point in the problem of preventing the disease on a plantation. In the tenant-system, the family is the unit in contrast to the day-wage system, where the individual is the unit. The family was, therefore, made the unit in the study."

A large part of Mr. Van Dine's paper is taken up with detailed descriptions of the methods of investigation, which need not be quoted here. The net loss from malaria was figured by deducting the periods when there was a labor surplus, when such a loss was immediately filled. But during four months in the year, at least, malarial sickness occurs at the very period when there is a deficiency of labor and when the demands of the crops are greatest. Neglect at these periods is serious and may spell crop-failure.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN
OF ROTARY CLUB IS
STRONGLY ENDORSED

Advertiser.
Chamber of Commerce

Pledges Support in Effort to Improve Sanitary

Conditions of City

8-20-16

At a meeting Friday of the committee appointed by the Rotary Club to take up work in the interest of sanitation in this city, a communication from Secretary Bruce Kennedy of the Chamber of Commerce was read which stated that by a resolution of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the movement inaugurated by the Rotary Club, to improve sanitary conditions with special reference to surface closets had been endorsed and Mr. Kennedy had been instructed to advise the committee that the board of directors would take pleasure in supporting the committee in this public service.

The committee of the Rotary Club already has received the endorsement of the board of health, and is formulating plans to show the public how essential it is to cooperate in this movement for the adoption and enforcement of a proposed ordinance now in the hands of the city commissioners.

One City Cleaned Up.

Every citizen interested in this campaign is requested to read an article appearing in Saturday Evening Post of August 19, which tells how the United States cleaned up one of the large cities of the country. Liberal extracts from this article were printed in *The Advertiser* of Saturday morning.

An ordinance has been drafted by the state health department and submitted to the city commissioners, and its passage has been urged. It provides in some sections for water connections or water tight receptacles not accessible to flies, fowls or small animals. Others sections of the proposed ordinance contain clauses which will prevent any chance of contagion from these surface closets.

Scavenger System.

A scavenger system is also recommended and figures compiled by the committee show that it not only would be self-sustaining but would prove a small source of revenue to the city treasury.

The committee calls attention to the fact that there already is an ordinance requiring all places within 300 feet of sanitary sewers to connect with these sewers, and the statement is made that there are in the neighborhood of 2,000 such closets, connection of which has not been made. The committee says that the passage of the proposed ordinance and the enforcement of both laws would be of the most immediate benefit to the health of the city. Attention also is called to the excellent water system and its purity which Montgomery possesses.

Cooperation is Urged.

With unanimity of action in regard to the elimination of the fly and better sanitary conditions, the committee argues, Montgomery should stand at the head of the list, instead of as now near the bottom.

Montgomery, it is further emphasized, is favored with natural drainage, second to none in this country; the sanitary system is efficient in respect to drainage, and the annual expenditure for interest on sanitary bonds is comparatively small, because of such drainage and Montgomery could be made one of the most sanitary cities in the world, with a small increase of expenditures.

CLEAN-UP WEEK.

In response to the request of the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs, Governor Harris has designated, by official proclamation, the week of April 5-12 as "Clean-Up Week" for Georgia, and has joined others in urging Georgians in every city and town in the state to lend active effort to this splendid movement.

Under the energetic direction of the club women, led by their civics committee, "Clean-Up Week," grown out of "Clean-Up Day," has come to be an important institution. A spreading and expanding sentiment will soon make of it one that is indispensable.

Gradually have municipal authorities and civic institutions the state over joined forces with the club women in this work of sanitary betterment and beautifying, until it is productive in the aggregate of extensive and marvelous results. For two years now there have been returned by the school children of this city, through the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, thousands of cards signed by parents promising to apply the broom, the rake, the paint brush, or hammer and

nails, for the removal of dirt and trash from front and back yards, and the rehabilitation of dingy or tumble-down fences or buildings.

This means not only material achievement for the moment in the direction of health and beauty, but it implants the thought of the importance of constant cleanliness in the individual, and impresses vigilance in the performance of duty on the part of those city officials and employees who are the guardians of municipal sanitation and municipal health.

There is a larger and deeper purpose back of the efforts of these noble Georgia women than momentary cleanliness and beauty. The movement would profit little if it stopped there without other ultimate aim. But there is the purpose back of these periodic proclamations and the results they bring in the spring and fall, to make every day "Clean-Up Day," whenever there is any cleaning needed; to so impress the people everywhere with the importance of cleanliness that they will not simply give their premises a lick and a promise, but will clean them thoroughly and then keep them clean.

It is in this purpose and the development of it that "Clean-Up Week" is become an important and an indispensable institution in Georgia and other states.

The good women of Georgia deserve every possible encouragement and assistance in the prosecution of this commendable work.

The best encouragement and help the individual citizen can give them is to respond to the governor's proclamation of "Clean-Up Week" by putting his own premises in a condition of cleanliness and beauty and keeping them so.

CLEAN-UP-WEEK MARCH 26-APR. 1

The Journal and Guide
**NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
OF VIRGINIA ANNOUNCES
FOURTH ANNUAL HEALTH
CRUSADE. 2/26/16**

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23.—March 26th to April 1st, of the present year is the period that has been set aside by the Negro Organization Society, as the fourth annual Clean-Up Week for Negroes of Virginia. During the three previous movements, thousands

of the colored people of the state joined in a concerted effort to make their homes and surrounding friends clean and sanitary, and thus to destroy millions of disease producing germs. The extent of the removal of the causes of communicable diseases and the consequent improvement of the health of the race by this means are beyond estimation. And the economic savings from the prevention of possible sickness and death are enormous. There is every reason why every Negro in Virginia, more especially those living in the smaller towns and in the country, should be a party to this movement by giving his home and premises immediately surrounding it a thorough cleaning, and by applying whitewash freely to the outhouses, barns and fences.

As heretofore the State Department of Health has generously agreed to publish the special bulletin for the Clean-Up Week, and copies will be mailed to colored people all over the state. This bulletin will explain the movement thoroughly and suggest some of the many things which may be done with profit during Clean-Up Week.

The program for the week's work as arranged by the Negro Organization Society is as follows:

March 26, Health Sunday. Every Negro minister in the state is asked to preach a sermon on health on this day. Personal letters and suggestive material for the sermon are being mailed out from the office of the Society at the State Normal School and any minister who has not received such a letter should write a card stating as much, to the Field Agent of the Society, Prof. T. C. Erwin, addressing him at the State Normal School, Petersburg. The request is made that at the services a public collection be taken for the Negro Organization Society to help promote the work it is carrying on for the general uplift of the Negroes of Virginia. The amount of this collection should be sent to the Field Agent whose name and address are mentioned above. A public report of these collections will be made when they are all in.

March 28, Health Day in the public schools, every Negro teacher is asked to observe in his school the special Health Day program which is being prepared, a copy of which will be mailed out about March 1st to every teacher whose address the Society has been able to secure. Teachers who have not received a copy of the program by March 8, should write the Field Agent.

April 1st, is Tag Day for School Improvement. There is such an intimate connection between a high death rate and ignorance that it seems especially fitting to end the week's work with an effort to improve that institution which will do much toward making permanent reductions in the

death rate by increasing the intelligence of the public. If the Negro teachers and other social workers of the state will enter heartily into the sale of tags, at least one thousand dollars for school improvement can be desired on April 1st. They should write to the Field Agent offering help in this effort.

As many days of Health Week as may be necessary should be used for cleaning purposes and the cleaning should be thorough and effective. It is hoped that every Negro in the state will join in this movement and that the results achieved this year will exceed the excellent results of the former campaigns.

BABY OF NEGRO PARENTS WINS PRIZE

Savannah Tribune 2/12/16
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Main Line Citizens' Association of Philadelphia and other organizations interested in welfare work there, conducted a baby week campaign last March that was a great benefit to the surrounding communities. One of its features was the beginning of a "baby improvement" contest that was to last, and did, for several months. The results were announced on Saturday by the committee that carried on the work.

It seemed a good idea to those interested to go around yesterday and ask the mothers of the winners how they managed things, under the advice of a doctor and a visiting nurse, so that their children showed so much improvement in two or three months. Heading the list of winners was William Johnson of 714 Brooks street, Bryn Mawr.

Seated on the porch was a woman, smiling proudly, when questioned, over her baby and a \$10 prize. She said her name was Mrs. Silas Johnson and the name of the award was William. He showed, the investigators said, he ought to win a prize. He is a happy and healthy little colored boy as ever heard a crooning lullaby. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are colored. They are proud of their record in cleaning up their house so well and in making William so healthy that the doctors judged him worthy of first award.

In another house, several squares away, was Ethel Cattell, white, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Cattell, who are the parents of four girls and two boys, winner of the second prize.

After that, John Smith, another \$ prize winner, was under observation at 40 Prospect Avenue. Mrs. William Smith, holding John in her lap, had two girls and two more boys seated in chairs beside her. The Smiths are also colored people, thus two of the winners, the first and third are colored babies.

ATLANTA'S DEATH RATE LOWER THAN IN 1915

2,553 Births Reported During
the First Ten Months
of This Year.

Constitution
Although the death rate among the colored people of Atlanta during 1916 showed an increase over last year, that among the white residents was so much less that a marked decrease in the death rate as it applies to the total population is shown by the records of the city health department.

A comparative table of deaths in the city of Atlanta, as tabulated by the department, shows that during the year just closing 2,803 persons died. This is a slight increase over 1915, when only 2,773 deaths occurred. Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer, and L. Thornton, clerk to the board of health, prepared the table.

The death rate is based on a population estimated at 66 2-3 per cent white and 33 1-3 per cent colored.

The white death rate for 1916 was 10.2, while the colored rate was 22.5. The total rate is 14.37. Figures for 1915 show the white death rate at 11.13 and the colored rate as 19.89, or a total of 14.59.

The total number of births during the first ten months of 1916 was 2,553, as against 2,508 for the same period of 1915. The total number of births for 1915 was 3,008. That for 1916 has not been completed.

In 1915 the deaths among white people from typhoid were 16, and colored people 5. During 1916 this disease caused the death of 18 white people and 17 colored. Diphtheria claimed 27 white people and 5 colored people in 1916, while in 1915 this disease carried off 12 white and 2 colored. Tuberculosis claimed 151 white and 250 colored people in 1916, as against 153 white and 240 colored in 1915.

The two visiting nurses employed by the department for the purposes of instructing the poor of the city in the rearing of their children and giving them aid of various kinds visited a total of 2,984 families in the year. Of his number 2,404 were white and 580 colored.

DURHAM EMPLOYS EIGHT HEALTH NURSES

American Bee
Durham claims a saving of \$100,000 from her health work alone last year. Deaf from or three diseases—tuberculosis,

phoid and diarrhea—decreased 83 during the year, which in itself means a saving of over \$55,000, the average monetary value of a life being estimated at \$1,700. A bulletin from the State Board of Health commenting on this says:

"For Durham's splendid health record made last year, there's a reason. Besides a milk and meat inspector and a whole-time health officer, she employs eight visiting health nurses. The city health department employs two nurses, one for white and one for the colored people. The City School Board employs a school visiting nurse; the Welfare Club of West Durham, through private subscriptions, employs a visiting nurse as does also the Pearl Mill Lyceum. Of the other three nurses, one is employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, one by the Durham Hosiery Mill and the other, the Deaf Mute Welfare worker, by the Durham Episcopal church. One nurse alone, Mrs. Clyde Dickson, Board of Health nurse, reports 1,884 visits made during the year in the interest of health."

Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, in her address on Public Health Nursing, says that the public health nurse administers not only to the patient but usually to a family of from 5 to 10 in her family visits. Her greatest value is not her curative work but her preventive work. She educates and creates conditions that make for health.—Bulletin North Carolina State Board of Health.

The only way in which a colored consumptive in Virginia can obtain aid from the State is to go crazy or go to the penitentiary. Lunatics and convicts with this trouble are provided for. But the State provides no aid for the great mass of honest, hard working laboring classes. On the other hand, a magnificent sanatorium is provided for the white people whom these colored laborers and domestic servants infect with the germ. It is interesting to note that a commission appointed by the governor will recommend to the present session of the general assembly that a "small sanitarium" be provided for Negro consumptives.

SANITARY SEWERAGE NECESSARY TO COMPLETE

The Mountain CLEANUP. *Observer*

From the looks of the streets in sections occupied by Negro residents and the old-time box closets in the back yards of such residents, a visitor from abroad would get the idea that we, the Negroes in the city of Houston, are either not on the taxpaying records of our city, or that we are very poor taxpayers, which would be responsible for the lack of improvements necessary to the comfort and good health of any people living in a city of its size. Such criticism of us, however, would be undue, as it is a fact that we are taxed equally, in proportion to our possessions, as are other people, and hence are entitled to the same sanitary and other improvements in our sections as are other people. But do we get it? No. Think of a school like Gregory school where hundreds of our children are in daily attendance without sanitary sewerage.

We have often heard the criticism of us that the Negro does not ask for what he wants, but the facts in the case do not justify the criticism as some of us have not only asked and received no reply, but we have been promised improvements and failed to get them.

A SURVEY OF CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

THE HEALTH departments of the 227 cities in the United States having a population of 25,000 or more, form the subject of investigation by Franz Schneider, Jr., of the Russell Sage Foundation. It was believed that an exposition of the programs of these city departments, and of their financial resources, would both show to what degree they were meeting their opportunity and also serve as a basis for future measurements of public health progress.

Says Mr. Schneider:

"The investigation was carried on entirely by mail. On August 1, 1913, letters were addressed to the health officers of the cities, requesting copies of their last two annual reports, their codes, and their financial statements. These letters also enclosed a questionnaire covering the twelve subjects of inquiry—appropriation, infant hygiene work, medical inspection of school children, laboratory service, health education and publicity, control of venereal diseases, housing regulation, dispensary service, tuberculosis work, industrial hygiene, and the number of privies.

"About one-third of the departments answered this first letter; another third, a second letter sent out three weeks after the first; and another fifth, a third letter sent out a month after the second. Letters addressed to mayors and chambers of commerce brought in replies from 23 more cities, leaving only eight (3.5 per cent of the total) unheard from at the close of the canvass."

The eight cities from which no replies could be secured were: Columbia,

S. C.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Holyoke, Mass.; Joplin, Mo.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Newport, Ky.; Springfield, Mo.; Waco, Tex.

With a few rare exceptions, the data supplied are for the year 1913; and the populations are those for July 1, 1913, estimated by the Bureau of the Census.

The first inquiry related to appropriations and was answered by 206 cities representing over 29,000,000 people. The aggregate total appropriation reported was \$13,155,547, or a crude per capita figure of 44.6 cents.

Charging off from this total the expenditures not common to all boards and of no direct hygienic significance—such as hospitals, plumbing inspection, street cleaning, etc.—the result showed 32.7 cents per capita; excluding the city of New York, 27.3 cents per capita. This per capita amount varied with the size of cities, the larger cities having the larger average.

"The largest per capita expenditure was that of Seattle—\$.98; the smallest that of Clinton, Iowa,— $\frac{3}{4}$ of one cent. Others of the larger expenditures were Memphis, Tenn., \$.93; Pittsburgh, Pa., \$.61; Augusta, Ga., \$.61; and New York, \$.58; among the smaller were Easton, Pa., \$.02; Aurora, Ill., and South Bend, Ind., \$.03; Woonsocket, R. I., \$.04, and Lewiston, Me., \$.06.

"Such ridiculously small appropriations are by no means rare, and are to be found in almost any part of the country."

Among the state groups, the South Atlantic states show the largest average—34.4 per capita; the East North Central states, the smallest—15.2 (Michigan-unfortunate).

The significance of these facts in rela-

tion to the strength of the departments' respect to laboratory service; the middle work, is emphasized as various programs Atlantic and North Central regions are are considered. in greatest need of improvement.

To the query relating to work against infant mortality, 201 cities replied. Of these, 22 per cent made no effort whatever, not even by milk inspection. Again the smaller cities show most badly; 33 per cent having on their programs no plan for infant hygiene, whereas, at the other end of the scale are the cities of 100,000 to 300,000, 69.2 of which have the essential features of a "complete program," and the cities of over 300,000, 94.4 of which are active in this field.

New England states are most actively engaged in infant hygiene; the East North Central states again stand "at the foot," only 16 of the 46 cities that reported, having a "complete program."

The question regarding medical inspection of school children, was, says Mr. Schneider, in most cases easily and clearly answered:

"Of 211 cities reporting, 167, or 79 per cent, reported some such inspection; the work being in 103 instances under the school authorities as against 56 for the health department. Five cities reported the inspection in public schools under the school authorities with that in parochial or private schools under the health department, while three reported joint control by the two authorities.

"All of the larger cities had inspection systems, while even 71 per cent of the group of smallest cities provided the service. The examination of school children is evidently one of the features of a public health program whose importance has something like general recognition."

The inspection is most complete in New England; Middle Atlantic and Pacific states rate next, but again the North Central group ranks low, and in the Mountain states only one city of the five reporting, provided for this work.

Replies to inquiry as to laboratory facilities showed that "the commoner laboratory diagnosis—for diphtheria, tuberculosis, and typhoid—were offered in 136 of the 218 cities reporting. Of the other diseases, gonorrhea was fairly often included, but syphilis less frequently. The replies regarding the examination of water, milk, and foods, showed that nearly three-fourths of the departments had facilities for chemical and bacteriological determination.

"In the group of largest cities all have well-rounded laboratories. Among the smaller cities it is interesting to note that their weakness is more pronounced with regard to facilities for laboratory diagnosis of communicable diseases than those for chemical and bacteriological examination of milk, water, and food, a circumstance which must be regarded as unfortunate."

The states of the Southeast and of the Pacific groups make the best showing in

Rapid progress is being made, Mr. Schneider says, in public health education and publicity, even since his inquiry was begun; but the opportunity for improvement still exists throughout the country and on a large scale.

"Some interesting replies were received to the question as to what steps the departments had taken toward control of venereal diseases. Twenty-eight cities reported some effort more aggressive than free laboratory diagnosis. In fourteen cities the problem was attacked along the line of case reporting.

"Another line of attack was represented by the free laboratory diagnosis of gonorrhea and syphilis—the former being offered in 82 cities, the latter in 46. Four cities offered free dispensary treatment; three forced dangerous cases into hospitals; and two offered hospital care to indigents. Regular inspections of prostitutes were made in eight cities—this type of effort in most instances being commented on as unsatisfactory in results.

"Publicity and education, reported by three cities; placarding of houses of prostitution when considered necessary, reported by one city; and prohibition of employment of persons having venereal disease in food-handling places, also reported by one city; completes a list of measures attempted which probably indicates certain of the ways in which health departments will endeavor to combat these highly important diseases in the future."

The dispensary as a means of controlling disease seems as yet to be inadequately appreciated. Only 66 of the 211 cities reporting maintained free dispensaries. Of these 66, administration varied, being in charge of health department, charity department, city hospital, private organizations, county or—in three cases—the police department.

The variation in amount and value of anti-tuberculosis work in cities of different size is striking:

"Whereas 78 per cent of the cities over 300,000 population had comprehensive programs, only 12 per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 50,000 enter this class. Similarly, only 11 per cent of the larger cities fail to investigate the reported cases, as compared with 77 per cent for the smaller cities.

"Finally, none of the larger cities ignores the problem entirely as compared with nearly a fifth of the smaller cities, which made no effort whatever."

None of the Mountain or West South Central cities report a comprehensive program or investigation of reported cases. Many absolutely ignore the problem. The influence of anti-tuberculosis campaigns shows in eastern regions.

Another branch of public health work receiving as yet inadequate attention is industrial hygiene. Only 11 out of 217 cities are paying special attention to this problem. But, adds Mr. Schneider,

"... it must be remembered that this work is often, and properly, delegated to the state industrial authorities. Still it cannot be denied that with the present development of state effort there is ample opportunity for useful activity on the part of local health authorities."

Mr. Schneider's questionnaire included also questions as to the existence of a housing code—distinguished from a building code; and as to the dry closets and privy vaults in the community.

What conclusions are to be drawn from the mass of facts and figures thus assembled?

The striking correlation between the size of a city and the activity of its health department means, in view of all the facts, not that in large cities conditions are worse than those in the country and therefore work must be more intensive, but rather that in cities people are receiving better protection from preventable diseases.

The superiority of data from southern and Pacific cities is another reminder that too "many of the northern departments, especially in the smaller places, are relics of other days, being in many instances mere nuisance abatement offices."

The neglect of municipal authorities to make adequate appropriations, shows evidently that the public—sometimes the department itself—does not realize some of the new functions belonging to a health board. Mr. Schneider re-emphasizes the suggestion that a modern department should have a yearly per capita figure, a sort of minimum wage, ranging from \$.50 to \$1.

"What can we expect of a department in a city of 25,000 whose total appropriation is \$200? . . . Do any real differences in local conditions require that Seattle spend 98 cents per inhabitant per year while Woonsocket may rest content with four cents?"

Finally, in Mr. Schneider's own words:

"We have seen that at the time of this investigation a fifth of the cities made no inspection of school children; over a third did not offer the ordinary laboratory diagnosis for the commoner communicable diseases; over a fourth made no effort to educate in health matters; nearly three-fourths had no housing law; nineteen-twentieths had no concern with the hygiene of industry; over six-sevenths had no program against the venereal diseases; over a half had no proper organization to combat infant mortality

and less than a quarter had a coherent program against tuberculosis.

"Surely these facts argue for a surprising amount of neglected opportunity."

"And when we consider that this investigation made no attempt to determine the efficiency of the work attempted, only whether or not it was attempted and when, with the departments which we are familiar in mind, we reflect on the partial thoroughness with which their slender staffs compel them to perform their work, the conclusion comes inevitable that public health work in this country is still in its infancy, certainly as far as application of established scientific methods is concerned."

BETWEEN HOSPITAL WARD AND DAILY WORK

THROUGH THE million-dollar gift of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice of New York, a place will be provided for those who face the problem of proper care in the interval between hospital ward and daily work. Mrs. Rice's gift, in memory of her husband, is given to the Beth-Israel Hospital Association for a convalescent home to be administered by Beth-Israel Hospital.

According to Superintendent Louis J. Frank of Beth-Israel, the new Rice Hospital will take not only ambulatory patients but those also who must be carried from the wards, and whose chance for complete recovery depends largely upon a prolonged period of rest and supervision. In selecting patients, preference will be given those who could not afford to pay for a long sanatorium treatment. No distinctions of sects will be observed.

Plans are being advanced as quickly as possible for building and equipment, and it is hoped that by January, 1917, the new hospital may be in operation.

HEALTH MOVIES POPULAR.

The Price 10/7/16
Outfit of North Carolina Board of Health Is In Demand.

Raleigh, N. C.—The moving picture outfit of the state board of health has struck a pleasant chord with the people. While the outfit was in use in Union county Anson county made application for a three weeks' engagement, which was granted. The pictures are shown in connection with the anti-typhoid campaign now on, and both features of health work are being well received.

While health moving pictures are more or less a new feature of health educational work, they are meeting the same popularity that the regular movies have always met and are in demand wherever their worth and popularity are known. Already the counties of Wake, Johnson and Alamance have had the use of the pictures.

Cities having population of	Laboratory service							Group of States	Laboratory service						
	Appropriation	Infant mortality	Inspection of school children	Diagnostic	Bacteriological	Chemical	Educational and publicity		Appropriation	Infant mortality	Inspection of school children	Diagnostic	Bacteriological	Chemical	Educational and publicity
300,000 and over								East South Central							
100,000 to 300,000								Pacific							
50,000 to 100,000								South Atlantic							
25,000 to 50,000								West South Central							
								New England							
								Middle Atlantic							
								East North Central							
								West North Central							
								Mountain							

RANKING according to tests of activity of city health departments by size groups and by state groups. Highest rank is shown by white space, lowest by black.

HEALTH—TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

The health of Tuskegee Institute upon recent investigation, compares most favorably with the best institutions of America. The location of this institution is superb; the water cannot be excelled; the drainage of its grounds is well nigh perfect as can be made through human agency; the garbage is not even deposited in garbage cans, as is usually found, but it is loaded directly into wagons for the purpose of handling and hauling garbage during each meal, and immediately after each meal it is carted away and properly disposed of. There are no garbage cans, tomato or any other empty cans and rubbish lying around on the premises to gather flies and other insects.

Kitchen and Dining Room.

The kitchen where the food is prepared is clean, well ventilated and devoid of any foul odors or anything offensive to the most fastidious person. Through the courtesy of Prof. Logan, we were conducted through the kitchen, the students' dining hall, and the dining hall of the teachers and visitors. We noted that the kitchen and the dining halls were properly screened, and there was a conspicuous absence of flies; the floors, windows, tables, linen and the dishes in these dining halls were sanitary and immaculate; while in the kitchen, we took a peep into the refrigerators and ice boxes, inspected the various kitchen sinks, all behind and under everything—we looked into the oven where they bake their bread and notwithstanding there were twenty-five or thirty cooks, and their assistants in this large kitchen where food is prepared and handled three times a day for nearly two thousand people, not a water bug, not a fly, not a roach, not a rat, nor a sign of a mouse, could we with our four eyes see anywhere about these premises.

Sanitation.

We noticed that strict sanitary laws were rigidly observed. For an example—in many of the restaurants on State street, Chicago, you will often find a waitress scratching her head or running a pencil through her hair, or she may take an occasion to pick at her nose, or if she has long hair, she is pushing it back off her face—she may use her handkerchief to blow her nose or wipe her face and never take the pains to rewash her hands before handling your food. At Tuskegee Institute we notice a total absence of such dirty habits.

Common Drinking Cup.

We also noticed that down there in the "Black Belt," as it is often called, and sometimes "Behind the Sun" that the people at Tuskegee Institute do not use the common drinking cup and consume each others slops as the educated, refined, cultured colored people do in Chicago at so many of their social gatherings. At Tuskegee Institute each individual has his own individual, sanitary,

drinking cup in the dormitory and on the premises there are the sanitary bubbling fountains.

We had the honor of attending a social affair at which there were over one thousand present, and we noted with pleasure the nice sanitary manner in which the waiters served the ices. There was no dishing up of slops—the glasses were thoroughly washed and cleansed in clear running water after each person. If any slops were left in the glass, it was emptied into pails intended for slops and not refilled and handed to the guest again, as is so often found at the select, high-toned social affairs in Chicago.

The toilets and bath rooms are strictly sanitary—the plumbing of the latest and most approved character.

Health.

This is why Tuskegee Institute is the healthiest place—the most desirable place to live as to hygiene and sanitation, below the Mason and Dixon Line. As above stated, both public and personal hygiene are up to the standard—everything around and about the grounds, the buildings inside and out are all clean and conducive to good health. The cow pens, or stables where the cows are housed, were cleaner and more free from offensive odors, were better ventilated than a large number of homes of many of the up-to-date people in our large cities.

As to personal hygiene, everybody was clean, their shoes neatly polished, hands manicured, there were plenty of individual towels, soap and water, so there was no excuse for bad personal hygiene.

After looking over the grounds and buildings for two days, we easily understood why there were so few people sick in the hospital—so few students sick at roll call, and why the death rate was so low at Tuskegee Institute.

If we had Tuskegee Institute methods enforced and carried out in many of our large cities, the death rate from certain diseases among the Negro people, would not be, in many places, from three to five times as great as that of other races. The death rate among the Negro people in New York, New Orleans, Chicago, Birmingham and Philadelphia, according to reliable statistics, is alarming and it is highly important that something be done to greatly reduce this high rate of mortality.

If something is not done very soon, the economic status of the Negro people of this country is going to be greatly damaged. Too many of us live off of the Negro people and do nothing to conserve and better their health and economic conditions.

Race exploitation must cease.

TWENTY-FIVE WHITES AND 39 NEGROES DIE IN CITY DURING MAY

The report of the sanitary and health department of Montgomery for the month of May shows sixty-four deaths, as follows: Whites, 25; blacks, 39. Nine white women died, and 22 negro women; 16 white men died, and 17 negro men. There were forty-five births recorded, as follows: Males, 15; females, 8; negroes—males, 11; females 11. 6-19-16

The infectious diseases reported were classified as follows: Typhoid fever, 7; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; pellagra, 6, tuberculosis, 4.

Five hundred and forty patients were treated at the city dispensary by the city physician. They were divided as follows: Whites, 30; blacks, 510. Sixteen males among the whites required attention and 14 females; among the blacks 218 males were treated and 292 females. The city physician made 10 calls to the police station and 57 to homes, making a grand total of 607 patients visited and treated.

Four inspectors of the city made 8,043 premise inspections during May, the average per man for the month being 2,010. Each man averaged 74 daily inspections. Fifty-five notices were served against persons permitting nuisances, forty-two nuisances were abated, and 13 people were arrested and convicted, from which \$39 in fines was collected.

The superintendent of garbage collections removed from the streets of the city 1,809 loads of refuse matter, filled in 10 open wells and removed 1,160 dead animals and fowls from the streets.

EVENING SUN

Baltimore, Md.

JUL 18 1916
Lectures For Colored People.

How to destroy the breeding spots for flies and mosquitoes and otherwise prevent the spread of disease by means of sanitation will be explained to a gathering of colored people tonight by Health Commissioner John D. Blake and Assistant Health Commissioner William T. Howard in Ames' Methodist Episcopal Church, Carey and Baker streets. It is one of the series of lectures to be given colored people by Commissioner Blake and his assistants. Last night Dr. Howard and Dr. William Royal Stokes delivered a similar lecture to a gathering at Eastern Chapel, on McEl-derry street.

VITAL STATISTICS LAW BIG FACTOR IN NORTH CAROLINA'S DEVELOPMENT

Consul

Extremely Low Death Rate.

Raleigh, N. C., June 5.—(Special).—One of the greatest factors in North Carolina development is its model vital statistics law, which requires the absolute registration of every birth and every death in the state. It was enacted in 1913, and is called a model law because it was prepared by a committee representing the bureau of the census of the United States, the American Bar association and the American Medical association.

This model law is based on what is known as the registration experience of the world. In the United States it has been a model for thirteen years and it is kept up to date from a legal point of view by being revised so as to meet every supreme court decision affecting vital statistics.

The law gives the state board of health absolute charge of the registration of births and deaths and full power to procure the faithful registration of the same in each local registration district and in the central bureau of vital statistics at Raleigh. It is charged with enforcing thoroughly and uniformly the law everywhere in the state. The secretary of the state board of health, Dr. Watson S. Rankin, is constituted the state registrar of vital statistics, and in his spacious quarters there is provided, by law, fireproof space for the death and birth certificates.

Each city, incorporated town and township constitutes a local registration district. Not a thing is left unlooked after in the admirable law, which is designed to make a record for all time, absolute in its accuracy and preserved with the greatest care.

In Operation in 25 States.

This model statistics law is now in operation in all its essential provisions in twenty-five states and this is known officially as the "registration area," recognized by the United States government. In this area in the south are North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky, this state having been accepted in March of the present year, although it had been ready for acceptance almost a year. South Carolina will probably be accepted by the United States as a registration area within a few months. Mississippi has had the law two or three years and Florida recently adopted it, but neither of these two states has enforced it completely enough to secure acceptance.

The value of a model law is tremendous, as will be shown by a few brief illustrations. The only value of vital statistics is comparative; that is to say to form a basis for all sorts of comparisons and calculations. This law, for example, has proved some remarkable things. Most people in other parts of the country, and not a few in the south, be it said, have had the idea that the south is the most unhealthy section of the United States. But statements, accurate to the last figure and word, gathered by the registrars of these two states, show that they are as healthful. The average death rate of the twenty-five states in the United States registration area is 13.6 deaths to the 1,000 population annually. In North Carolina it is 13.5; in Virginia, 13.6; in Kentucky, 13.4.

Something else has been shown which is astonishing and yet accurate, this being that North Carolina's death rate is the lowest on the entire Atlantic coast or gulf seaboard; the lowest of any of the original thirteen states; the lowest of all the older states.

Dr. Rankin took the writer into a big vault where there are row after row of black-bound books on one side and on the other row after row bound in red leather. The red ones contain the deaths, one sheet for every death, the black ones the births, bound in the same fashion, the death reports being on white paper and those of births on yellow, the paper being of high quality, so as to aid further in preservation. Dr. Rankin remarking that North Carolina will have these reports for a thousand years. The vault now in use is rapidly filling, and when it is filled another will be ready.

These returns are like vade mecum: they tell you everything. They quietly say that North Carolina is sufficiently interested in every one of its citizens to keep a full record of each one and thus to tell the complete story of the two great events in the life of every person, namely, birth and death.

Of Great Legal Value.

The legal value of these particular documents is impressive. No more is it to be a question as to the date of the birth of any person in North Carolina. No more will it be left to chance records in the family Bible, or to "black mammy," the nurse, to make a guess as to the age of a child. No more guess-work; positiveness takes its place. These returns will settle the question as to the school age of a child, the age at which one may begin labor lawfully, the matrimonial age, and the voting age, and swearing will not be necessary, for the records tell the story in the plainest sort of black and white, without one thing being left to the imagination or supposition.

Then, too, the disposition of property is settled by these returns. Dr. Rankin says he knows of a case in which a child lost \$12,000 merely by not being able to establish its birth by certificate.

This wise model law reaches out a little further and will pick up a lot of foul play. A body is found, but it cannot be disposed of without official action, official notice and official record; it is all set down in these inexorable and invaluable statistics.

Dr. Rankin can tell you like a flash, for example, the comparative death conditions in every section of the state; in any county, town, city, township. The reports show where the disease-spots are and it is quite easy to tell in which particular county there is most or least tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria or anything, and the same thing can be told as to any township. There is no guess-work about any of these things. There is absolute accuracy.

To make a test the writer asked to be told the cause of death of Willis King, without naming his county or any location. In a quarter of a minute his card, for there is a card index, had been consulted, and his death report exhibited and there it was shown that he had died in a township in Wake county, near Raleigh, at the age of 103 years, of general debility due to age.

What Statistics Show.

The statistics show that during the past year there were 33,000 deaths in North Carolina and 75,000 births, using round numbers. The writer's desire is to avoid all sorts of

massed figures, but to set out so that he who runs may read and easily understand what the model law brings about. The birth statistics here tell a great story, this being that in all the registration area in the United States, the birth rate is highest in North Carolina, for it is 31.5, Virginia coming next with 26.9, the other states in it ranging between 20 and 25. The highest birth rate in Europe is in Holland, where it is 31. Thus it will be seen that North Carolina has the highest rate in the world. It is no wonder that Dr. Rankin swells with pride when he sets before you these cold facts, taken right out of his official refrigerator.

Speaking of the death rate being low in some of the western states brings up the point that most people who have gone to those newer parts of the country went in middle age or well along in youth, while in so old a community as North Carolina people have been here generation after generation—born here, lived here, died here.

After what has been written it is simply astonishing to think that any state should be without the model vital statistics law. It reaches so many things. Dr. Rankin would like to see it extended to cover marriages. This would give an even higher value to it and perhaps this feature will be added in the coming years. In England in olden times and now the church parishes have had registers of births, marriages and deaths, but in the United States this has not been the case, and this vital statistics laws, so strict, stern if you will, in its provisions, is vastly better and more accurate. A birth must be reported and so must a death, under severe penalties. Public sentiment, always powerful, is fully behind the law and its value to the state not only in the ways illustrated in this story, but in others also, is clear—so clear, in fact, as to be luminous.

Governor Locke Craig is much impressed by the actual potential value of this law, which clears away all doubt and which enables the state not only to spot disease but to get directly at the cause and thus be prepared at the outset for elimination. No matter from what viewpoint this altogether admirable law is considered, it impresses the governor, who is also gratified by the constant care given to its enforcement. It is set before the people as a law, hard and fast, and as a thing of direct value, affecting the most important relations of the individual, the family, the community and the commonwealth.

TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

The Clinic

Improving Health Statistics of Negro

Race — Pellagra Researches —

Health Regulations of
North Yakima

HOW great a health risk the negro is has been the subject of many recent discussions by vital statisticians and it is usually conceded that in common with other populations not Caucasian the mortality rates of colored people stand at high figures. In a recent discussion of the situation, Dr. John W. Trask, assistant surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, brings forward facts and figures that are of value in that they eliminate the guess-work and present the matter as it is. It is interesting to see that while the death rate of negroes in the United States is high, this feature is not a discouraging one. They are undoubtedly lower than in the past, they are as low as for many white populations twenty to thirty years ago, and in fact are the same as some

white populations of today; and there is every reason to suppose that with the economic and industrial progress of the race the mortality figure will come nearer and nearer to that of the whites.

Of the total population of the country, about ten per cent, or somewhere about 9,000,000 persons, are negroes. In many localities they constitute twenty to fifty per cent of the population. Taking under comparison the registration area figures it is shown that the mortality rate of the whole population was in 1913, 13.7 per thousand inhabitants, while the negro rate was 21.9. Making the usual division into kinds of living, the city dweller of both races has higher rates than the countryman and farmer. The rural white has a mortality rate of 12.5 and the rural negro, a rate of 17.7 while for the cities the figures are, 14 and 24 respectively. The city bears much more heavily on the colored man than does the country.

There is evidence of similar controlling factors to health in the different cities, and it is interesting to note how the colored rate follows the white rate in general when the latter becomes lower, in evidence of some little understood general, practically universal relationships.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY In Various Cities in 1913

Place—	White.	Colored.
Registration area.....	13.7	21.9
Lexington, Ky.	20.4	30.2
Savannah, Ga.	17.3	32.2
Mobile, Ala.	16.9	25.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	16.9	21.9
Washington, D. C.	14.4	24.4
Springfield, O.	13.4	20.4
Roanoke, Va.	13.3	22.5
Atchison, Ks.	11.2	16.3
Coffeyville, Ks.	9.7	15.2

From this table certain followings of one rate by the other are evident. It is further a fact that within the past ten or a dozen years the negro rate has been subject to considerable decrease, the average for 1901-05 being for Washington, 29.5; for Mobile, 31.2, etc.

It is quite the custom to turn to Europe for standards in vital statistics, for with homogenous populations and the comparatively small amount of travel, the fundamental health problems are matters of consideration for decades where in this country they have been thought of only for years. But nevertheless all of the populations of Europe are not of high standard statistically considered. In 1912 the mortality rate of the negroes in the registration area was 22.9, while for the same year in Hungary it was 23.3, in Roumania, 22.9; in Spain, 21.8, and in Austria, 20.5. These are but a few of the comparisons made by Dr. Trask, which show the place of the colored people in point of vital statistics. The 21.9 of this people in 1913 may be set against the average for Boston in 1891-95, which was 23.5; that of New York city in 1886-97, 23.6, or of the existing rate (1913) for certain cities, Chelsea, 21.3; Morristown, N. J., 22.2 and Albany and Portland, 19.8 and 18.1, respectively.

Dr. Trask's figures show that the negro is speedily taking himself out of the class of excessive risks. It is true that much of the territory in which the negroes live has not yet come into the registration area, but the same general conditions relative to totals probably exist.

Pellagra has been the subject of a number of investigations of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Ser-

Researches on vice, some of the reports of progress of which were made only this week in Bulletin 103. It will be remembered that pellagra is one of the widespread weakening maladies which were considered rare in this country. Italy had attempted to relate it in some way with Indian corn and other investigations have sought to fasten the responsibility for its spread on insects. Investigation of the latter has been quite as persistent as the work with maize, and in this country, since the disease has been found in a goodly number of localities both food and insect hosts have been the subject of study.

The investigations under consideration are two in number, and refer to the change in the nervous system of man and animals with certain conditions of diet and disease. The investigators are Mathilde L. Koch, special expert, and Carl Voegtlin, professor of pharmacology. One of the studies was for the purpose of determining whether restricted vegetable diet makes changes in the constitution of the nervous system and the other, to find out what changes in this system really are effected in victims of pellagra.

It was seen that persons affected with pellagra without complications are subject to certain definite chemical changes in the spinal cord, which are sufficiently different from the changes due to other disease, to be distinguishable. It will be possible to establish here new characters whereby comparisons may be made with effects produced in animals. The experiments with diets were made with monkeys. Certain lines of deterioration of the spinal cord follow certain kinds of feeding. The double investigation points to the possibility of focussing the facts, one series upon the other, towards establishing their mutual relationships.

North Yakima, Washington, organized as a city in 1911 under commission form of government, sets forth a very ambitious health administration of health in programme in its official report for March. The report avoids the blazoning of popularizing or propaganda figures, and for the population one is forced to seek other sources of information. It ought, with normal growth, to be this year about 21,000, and the expenditures, on the basis of the warrant for March, should be about \$7200 a year for conservation of health. This is somewhat difficult to reconcile with the salary list of at least \$500 a month approved at the last March meeting of the City Commission, and leaves exceedingly little for administration, unless other departments help. But in the warrants for the month there are some surprisingly minute items—telephone for the month for the city clerk, \$1.05, for the treasurer, \$1.00 and for the mayor, 40c.

The ordinance (A-204) which created the health office requires that the administrative head shall be a physician and surgeon, qualified, who shall take oath and execute a surety bond of \$1000. His salary is \$125 a month and he may appoint an expert bacteriologist at \$50, a professional nurse at \$100, a stenographer at \$50, and deputies at \$100, \$75 and \$50, while temporary deputies may be appointed when needed at \$75. These are maximum salaries.

The duties of the health office are defined and the officer is also head of the Department of Sanitation and Promotion of Cleanliness, in which most of the appropriations of \$25,000 a year are for labor.

Ordinances A-204 and A-205, the latter being the group of health regulations of the city, comprise a dozen or more pages of fine type closely printed, 14,000 to 15,000 words in all. The notifiable diseases in four groups include fifty-three items, of which a dozen are occupational, metal poisonings, other poisonings and caisson disease being in this list.

Notification is compulsory under penalty of \$100 fine or thirty days in jail or both, and must include date of report, name of disease, facts with reference to the patient, including age, school or employment, census of the household, probable source of infection and name and address of reporting physician. In case of smallpox the type is to be noted and facts about vaccinations of the patient; while with typhoid, septic sore throat, diphtheria and scarlet fever the report may show the relations, if any, of the patient to food production or handling. Hospital and institution superintendents, aides, assistants, etc., teachers of Sunday schools as well as public schools, nurses, householders and midwives are all included in the list of persons who must give notice in case of communicable disease coming to their knowledge. Cards of a foot square with notification regulation must be displayed in the office of every physician and of every hospital or asylum.

Placarding of houses follows the general custom, but no person living in the house may visit a school and no cat or dog will be permitted to run into and out of the house. It must be confined outside or kept away altogether.

Health office notices are protected by law, barbers must wash thoroughly or sterilize all articles of common use between every two customers, and must have fresh towels for every one, must put a fresh towel on the head-rest if it is to be used, place one between the hair cloth and the neck when cutting hair, and keep a copy of the regulations in plain sight. He must not shave any person who has pus about his face, save with that person's individual cup, and must wash his hands before taking another customer. Stick styptics and liquids with wood alcohol in them are forbidden.

MORTALITY RECORDS
WILL BE COMPILED
6-3-16
Southern Life Insurance Men
Propose to Refute Charges
Made Against Dixie.

A committee was appointed to compile the mortality experiences of fifteen southern life insurance companies at the third annual conference of life insurance companies having home offices in the southern states, which was held yesterday at the Piedmont hotel.

The agents have taken this action to refute statements by eastern life companies doing business in the south that their mortality experiences were heavier in the south than in other sections of the country.

Records Are Favorable.

All of the twenty-five executive heads of the fifteen companies represented declared that their mortality experiences in the south had been most favorable.

A resolution was also passed condemning the "twisting" of agency organizations by the various companies. Another committee was appointed to look into the securing of data for the purpose of organizing a re-insurance company in the south, the purpose of which will be to insure excess insurance on individual risks assumed by southern companies.

Nine southern states were represented. They were as follows: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee. Only the presidents, agency managers or medical directors of the companies were eligible to attend the conference.

Officers Named.

E. G. Simmonds, of the Pan-American Life Insurance company, of New Orleans, was elected chairman of the meeting for the ensuing year. Other officers were: C. Q. Cole, of Lamar Life, Jackson, Miss., vice chairman; C. G. Taylor, of Atlantic Life, of Richmond, Va., secretary, and executive committee, ex-Governor W. D. Jelks, Protective Life, of Birmingham; Dr. J. P. Turner, of Jefferson Standard, of Greensboro, N. C., and A. L. Key, of Volunteer Life, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Representing Southern States Life Insurance, home office in Atlanta, were Wilmer L. Moore, president; W. S. McLeod, agency manager, and Dr. W. S. Kendrick, medical director.

PREVENTIVE WORK IS
DONE AMONG NEGROES
Crusade
Anti-Tuberculosis Association
Hears Report—Amusement
Facilities Sought.
2-6-16

An important phase of the work of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis association is that which is being accomplished among the negroes in this city under the direction of H. H. Pace, who is at the head of the colored section.

The work was reviewed comprehensively in the report submitted a short time ago at the annual meeting of the organization. It showed that a study has been made of housing conditions among the negroes of this city, while suggestions have been made as to the rearrangement of one of the large lodge buildings. These suggestions have been carried out, and have resulted in much more sanitary conditions.

An extensive educational campaign has been waged among the negroes during the past year with a view of bringing them to the realization of the necessity for precautions against disease. Addresses have been made before various colored bodies, and white people have spoken of the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis association at practically all of the larger churches.

In a plea for more amusement facilities for the negroes, the report states: "Wholesome amusements are the most urgent need of the young people of Atlanta. This is particularly true of colored boys and girls. The city of Atlanta provides little enough for anybody, and for the colored children nothing is done. They are made unwelcome at the city parks, and no baseball or playgrounds are provided for

hem, and they are left to grow up in the streets the best way they may. We condemn crime among negroes, and are shocked at certain conditions; at the same time no effort is made to turn the steps of boys and girls away from criminal and vicious surroundings. There are tennis courts and fishing ponds and lakes for the whites, but not one penny is spent along similar lines for negroes."

Number of Negro Deaths In State Is On Increase

Vital Statistics Show Most Are Respiratory Disease Victims.

249,970 NOW IN KENTUCKY

**White Population Is Given As
2,115,315 With 23,541 Deaths;
5,519 Blacks Die.**

Kentucky's being a "Southern State with a large per cent of its population comprised of negroes, has attracted considerable attention from other States keeping vital statistics records and which have only a small per cent of negro population," according to Dr. W. L. Heizer, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, who just has filed a resume of the 1915 vital statistics records.

The report shows that there were 23,541 deaths of white persons recorded during the year and 5,519 deaths of negroes. The total estimated population of Kentucky was 2,115,315 and the total negro population 249,970. This gives a death rate of 11.1 for whites and 22.9 for negroes per 1,000 population. It is significant that the diseases of the respiratory organs are responsible for a much larger death rate among the negro population than the white. The death rate per 100,000 white population was 144.8 and 434.2 in the negro for tuberculosis of the lungs.

Pneumonia Rate High.

The rate per 100,000 for other forms of tuberculosis for white population was 20.1 and for negro population, 41.6. Pneumonia gave a death rate of 89.1 per 100,000 for the white and 294.5 for negro population. Whooping cough gave 8.9 for white and 15.6 for the negro population. Influenza or grip gave 19.7 for the white and 38.4 for the negro population. Diarrheal and dysenteric diseases, including typhoid fever, afford a striking example of the high death rates in the negro population, the rates per 100,000 being 27.5 for whites and 49.2 for negro population for typhoid. The diarrheal and dysenteric diseases of children under 2 years of age gave a death rate of 34.9 for white and 41.2 for negro population. Dysentery of people aged 2 years and over gave a rate of 14.8 for the white and 22.4 for the negro population.

These facts are of vital importance to the residents of the State because of the intimate relation of the negro and white population on account of the servant problem. The record shows that for this year, which is typical of the prevailing condi-

HERALD
LOUISVILLE, KY.
OCT 16 1916

tions, there were about three times as many negroes afflicted with tuberculosis as whites, assuming the mortality rate to be of the same severity. A tubercular cook in the kitchen is more dangerous to a family than an unconfined lunatic. In the latter case, upon the first act of violence, he would be confined by society.

Infection Possible.

In the former case, there is nothing to prevent such an individual from infecting each and every member of the household, and continuing the process as often as she is hired by other families.

It is well known that the South has higher death rates from typhoid and tuberculosis. Some public health officials, and people who take a pride in the land of their birth, endeavor to explain this and excuse it by saying it is because of the high percentage of the negroes in the population of the South and their high death rate. This does not lessen the importance of the public health problem, but rather magnifies it for the reasons above given. A white man, woman, boy or girl dead from typhoid fever or consumption, which came from a negro infective agent, is just as dead as if the disease had been contracted from a white person, and any work of health reform which leaves out of consideration education and control of the colored population is worse than useless and is folly.

CLEAN-UP WEEK
The Palatka Advertiser
The Negro citizens of Palatka are showing evidences around their humble homes of their desire to comply with the general appeal of the State Civic Woman's Clubs of Florida for a Clean-Up Week.

The Negro only knows to obey when the orders from his superiors are given; he stops not to question why, but when the order comes you may drop in his midst and find him busy on the job, with his part of the contract, whether the city meets him half way or not.

Although he converses daily with his neighbor across the street through a screen of weed between and trash boxes that have aged with their burden of waste, and garbage scattered here and there, yet he is ever listening to the summons and call of the community civic pride, ready always to show honest loyalty to his city government whether that city government gives him his due or not.

Victims of Tuberculosis Find New Hope of Life Out In Fresh Air Camp

Men and Women of Montgomery Band Themselves Together and Establish and Maintain an Open Air Home for Unfortunates Stamped With the Blighting Curse of Humanity and Without Assured Income of Necessary Proportions Give Them Needed Opportunities to Regain Health and Happiness and Return to the Great Outer World That Shuns Them as Afflicted—Splendid Work Done by Unselfish Men, Matrons and Young Women in Season and out

Tuberculosis has ravaged the human race since 500 B. C., or it was first diagnosed then.

It was brought to Alabama with the first white settler, as it was to every other section of America, where the pioneer pushed the Indian back. It has been a growing menace since.

The cotton boll weevil made his first appearance in Alabama in the more recent years.

The citrus canker made its first alarming appearance to Florida, Georgia and South Alabama fruits for the first time the latter part of last year.

And more recent still is the danger of foreign invasion as a result of the European War.

Alabama, it is estimated, is spending for every one dollar in the prevention or cure of tuberculosis, nearly a hundred dollars to learn to grow cotton under boll weevil conditions. Even a greater sum is being spent by Florida in the eradication of the citrus canker. Any reader of the daily press is familiar with the enormous expenditures to be made to guard against a foreign invasion.

Tuberculosis Most Dangerous.

More dangerous than the cotton boll weevil, the citrus canker and the foreign invasion combined, is tuberculosis. Unquestionable calculation has shown the loss annually to amount to more than the loss to any one cotton or fruit crop.

There are no comparative figures on a foreign invasion, but for several years, tuberculosis has taken its toll of 200,000 Americans annually with an estimate wage-earning loss of \$800,000,000. A few years of this makes a greater loss than a great war.

But this is to deal with tuberculosis in Montgomery county.

In the five years, since 1910, tuberculosis has cost Montgomery county approximately \$3,984,000. This cost is a loss. It does not represent any expenditure.

Dr. G. J. Grell, Montgomery physician, who has devoted many years of his life in the city to the prevention, isolation and treatment of tuberculosis, from figures compiled by nationwide statisticians, fixes the loss to any community of a wage earning male at

\$8,000. The average loss he conservatively puts at \$4,000.

An Appalling Record.

Since 1910 there have been 594 deaths in the county, a loss of \$2,376,000; in the city, 427 deaths, a loss of \$1,608,000. These estimates do not take into consideration the loss during the lingering illness, or the frequently impoverished family that survives, not infrequently a charge for public charity.

To reduce this loss Montgomery county has spent about \$24,000, or at present is spending at about \$7,200 annually. To be more exact, donations to the anti-tuberculosis work each month from all sources are about \$400; \$175 is donated jointly by the city and county and \$225 comes from private contributions, or funds.

The actual operating expenses of the anti-tuberculosis league are \$600.

Every month there is a deficiency of \$200.

Only the most heroic efforts and the greatest patience keep the work alive. But somehow, crippled, badly handicapped and sometimes discouraged, the league goes on and the greatest charity reaches out its hands to the most pitiful the most hopeless of all sufferers.

Tuberculosis Curable.

Tuberculosis is curable! Giant strides have been made in this direction. Miraculous recoveries have been recorded.

Unfortunately cases are reported too late. For a little while they respond to the treatment, but the physician knows and the patient knows it is a losing fight.

But the Great White Plague is too dangerous to risk a cure, and so it is in the prevention of the disease that have money sufficient each month to the greatest work for mankind can be done, just as the noblest work is in the care of those afflicted.

Fresh Air Camp.

Out on the Upper Wetumpka Road a little more than two miles from the city, where a grove of stately pines flank a ten-acre hill, is the camp of the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League.

The pines never get between the sun and the hill and the clouds don't seem to obscure the sky quite as often as in the city. The wind, when it blows, encounters the pines, bends and sways

them, comes through them a gentle, perfumed and caressing breeze.

But the sun seems to shine brighter where the wistful soul and the wasting body are.

At Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands, its warmth is nourishing, the breeze is constant, cool wind with a comforting breath of heat, brought from even warmer climes. And the trees and flowers, gorgeous in coloring are abundant the year around.

The great leper colony is at Molokai. Those who go there, never return. It is right that they should have the brightest sun and the prettiest flowers.

Death Lingers to Take Toll.

And, although a good per cent of those who go to the anti-tuberculosis camp on the Upper Wetumpka Road come back to civilization cured, is none the less right that the sun should shine brighter, for death lingers there, brushes by but misses them, lingers there constantly and takes its toll of living.

During the day those of the little colony who are not bedridden, take their chairs to the knoll of the hill where they can look toward the city and sit there through the day.

The cure is light, warmth and nourishing food.

Nature supplies the first, but the Anti-Tuberculosis League is called upon for the others—and every month there has been a \$200 shortage. At the end of the year it is a shortage of \$2,400 and it has to be met, because another year has to be faced. Tag days, bazaars and a personal canvass among a few of the more liberal of the contributors have helped in the past, but the time has been reached when the league must have money sufficient each month to operate it, or there will be a curtailment.

Even today there is a curtailment, for that matter.

League is Handicapped.

In the per centage of cures the league has not been given a fair chance, even a gambling chance. Practically two-thirds of the cases sent to the detention camp are those in the

last stages, or at least, so far advanced that a cure is impossible. The league has to take them, to isolate them. Get them away from the encounters the pines, bends and sways

city where the danger of spreading it is so great and care for them.

Being in the advanced stage doesn't mean that the patient will die within a few weeks, or months, but more frequently that he will be a charge upon the league for a year, maybe more. He is bed-ridden, unable to help himself, but the spark of life seems to remain longer in the tubercular patient than in any other.

For this year he has to be cared for

He is as much, or more, of an expense as the patient who has every chance for recovery. He requires just as many glasses of milk, just as many eggs, more attention from the physicians and nurses and not infrequently requires especially prepared dishes.

Aside from that he is in the way of someone who might recover, who has tuberculosis in the first stage, who can not gain admittance to the home because the appropriation is so far inadequate to the needs. So the man who is in the first stages usually gets in the last stages, while the man in the last stages dies, and then the man who was in the first stages gains admittance. He becomes a charge until he dies;

White Plague's Ravages.

More money, money sufficient to battle a plague that is costing a country nearly \$4,000,000 every five years not a altry \$400 or \$500 every thirty days and the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis league will make the white plague remote in this county.

Without more and sufficient money, however, it can not advance. It must content itself with treating the same number of patients, turning away those who might be cured and made useful citizens of to take in and nurse until death the most unfortunate, the patient who can not live but long enough to cost the league a lowering of the per centage of cases cured.

It may be that people do not stop to think when they advocate the spending millions to stamp out the boll weevil, or prepare against a foreign invasion, that millions might be better spent in battling the White Plague.

They do not know, perhaps, that the greatest work being done in America today is in educating the classes and masses in the correct mode of living so as to avoid tuberculosis.

Deaths Are Appalling.

They do not know, perhaps, that in the city since 1910 only 254 cases of tuberculosis were reported. But, unfortunately the deaths for that period from tuberculosis were 427. Certainly these figures justify a campaign of education. Someone should have reported those cases of a disease that is transmissible. People lived with them, worked with them, probably contracted tuberculosis because it was nobody's business to report the cases.

Young people work in offices, factories and stores where the conditions are more favorable to the contraction of tuberculosis than otherwise. The heads of the places do not know it. The employees do not know it.

It will take more money. Money to educate them. Money to point out the way, to show them where they can actually save by guarding against.

It will take a great deal more money than the \$400 monthly being contributed by Montgomery and the county, which is just exactly \$200 short of sufficient funds to maintain the anti-tuberculosis camp. People live in conditions that are

conducive to the contracting of tuberculosis. The homes are poorly ventilated. The food they eat is not the most nourishing, although sufficiently nourishing could be provided for the same money they spent for what they eat.

People in Ignorance.

These people can only be reached by an educational campaign. Visiting nurses should go to the homes and point the way to the right mode of living. Lecturers should go to the school and tell the children. Physicians should examine the people to detect the first sign, the first failing of the tissues that indicates tuberculosis. All of this takes money. It takes more money than is now being appropriated.

The \$400 monthly merely cares for those who are almost hopeless, makes their last days comfortable, probably gives them a few months longer of life. But after all it merely cares for this class and makes it possible for the plague to ravage unhindered. The contribution is so small, so inadequate to what is really needed, to what is being spent in other cities in this great work, that it makes it almost hopeless here. It merely provides for treatment, not for cure, or prevention.

Dr. G. J. Grell is in charge of the work of the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League.

While realizing the great handicap of the Montgomery league, is nevertheless enthusiastic in his praise of the workers for what has been accomplished.

Fine Work Is Done.

"The Anti-Tuberculosis League has done a great work," he said. "It has issued over 100,000 forms of educational pamphlets; caused to be delivered about fifty odd lectures been instrumental in having appointed a physician school inspector; instituted the teaching of the prevention of preventable disease in the schools; worked in co-operation with the Ladies School Improvement Association for the institution of sanitary drinking fountains and individual cups, and has kept well before the public by newspaper publicity the educational aspect of tuberculosis, or consumption, insisting on the fact that tuberculosis is communicable, preventable and curable."

"For a long time now it has employed the services of a district nurse, whose duties are to visit the tuberculosis patients who desire her assistance and to assist them in every way possible to teach them the value of cleanliness and show them the dangers of infection."

Object Of The League.

"It is the object of the anti-tuberculosis league to interest every person in Montgomery county in a work that is bound to redound to their own benefit, and, although it is a simple thing to tell people what to do that is good for them, it is not so simple to enlist their services even when you have shown them that it is distinctly to their own advantage. There are plenty of laws already on the statute books, which, if enforced, would decrease, if not eradicate most of the preventable diseases in the space of less than half a century, and by the co-operation of individuals who would follow the rules of general health, keep the keeps and consider the don'ts that follow, the decrease in the number of cases of consumption and in the per centage of mortality would be almost inconceivable."

"All of this has taken money. Unfortunately the contributions have been far inadequate to the needs. The point has been reached where the league must have more money to operate, or its work will be very greatly handicapped. It can't operate efficiently on its present plan or rather its present means."

Patients Average Twenty

During the year the average number of patients at the camp daily is twenty. This number is there almost the whole year, however, as tuberculosis responds very slowly to the treatment and the average patient is at the camp one year and a half. In four years the camp has been responsible for effecting eighteen cures, absolute. Fifteen have died, but these fifteen, in every instance, were patients who were pronounced incurable by the physician who sent them there. One hundred and twenty patients have been treated. Most of them were sufficiently cured to leave and go West. Practically no deaths have been reported from them.

There are at the camp fifteen cottages for white people, eight cottages for negro patients, general sitting rooms, kitchen, bath rooms, dining room, laundries and an incinerator.

The white and the negro colonies are well removed from each other.

Each of the cottages is alike. They are screened in, wired for electricity and each has a stove and an electric bed warmer. When the weather is not ideal the patient may remain in his cottage, or he may go to the general sitting room where there is a large stove.

There is a garden from which most of the vegetables are supplied; three fine cows for milk and a chicken yard where an effort is being made to supply the camp with fresh eggs daily.

Willing Workers Incharge

The camp is in charge of Miss Irene Park, trained nurse, who has had considerable experience in the treatment of tuberculosis through the west. She is originally from Troy, Ala. Mrs. S. D. Grimes is the housekeeper, in charge of the details of the maintenance of the camp.

There is a cook, a maid and two men-servants.

The office in town is in the Bell building. It is in charge of Miss Lucy Dowe, general secretary, and Miss Pauline Lewy, associate secretary.

The town office is maintained for the collection of contributions, the investigation of cases of applicants for admittance to the camp and the direction of the work of the visiting nurse in the city, and, occasionally the campaigns for raising money.

The league receives no support from anywhere except in Montgomery.

Sources Of Income

In the Christmas holiday season it raises money by the sale of Red Cross seals. Ten per cent of the money thus raised is appropriated to the state league and twelve and one-half per cent to the International league. Occasionally there is a bazar, or on occasions like the recent automobile show, the league has charge of the lunch room and makes some money. The funds thus raised, however, have always been inadequate to the up-keep of the camp or to make up the deficiency that arises each month in the actual operations.

The league has one endowment from which it receives \$40 annually, an endowment of \$1,000 at 4 per cent.

Mr. Fair Wyatt left an estate of \$40,000 to the league. The will was contested by a relative and a settlement made whereby the league received half of the estate. This consisted of property, the value of which was exaggerated, as the rental from the property each year is only \$225 and this is the only portion which can be used as it is an endowment fund.

Officers In Charge

Following are the officers of the league:

Simon Gassenheimer, president; M. M. Sweatt, 1st vice-president; J. L. Wolff, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. C. G. Laslie, 3rd vice-president; T. J. Reynolds, treasurer; Miss Lucy Dowe, secretary; Miss Auline Lewy, Associate Secretary.

Committee on Admission and discharge, M. M. Sweatt, chairman; M. Mohr; Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard.

Executive Committee: Dr. G. J. Greil, chairman; Dr. F. C. Stevenson, E. G. Branch, M. C. Scott, Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard, M. Mohr, I. Weil, B. Wolff, Clayton Tullis, J. D. Cody, Frank Stollenwerck, W. E. Pitts, Miss Annie Laurie, Mrs. Meyer Greil, Mrs. Joseph Nachman.

The officers of the Young Ladies Auxiliary are: Annie Laurie, president; Jean Lahey, first vice president; Edith Meyer, second vice president; Gertrude Steiner, third vice president; Jeanette Haas, secretary; Mrs. L. L. Halle, treasurer.

Among The Pioneers

The first one of the local league to battle tuberculosis formed in Alabama and one of the very first in the South was in Montgomery. This association had its origin when Dr. Gaston Greil was city health officer, and as soon as it was formed was affiliated with the national association. The real league was formed in 1908, but its first officers were not elected until 1909.

Dr. B. J. Baldwin was chosen as the league's first president; M. Mohr, vice president; Miss Fannie Matthews, second vice president; and John J. Flowers, treasurer. Dr. Greil was made chairman of the steering committee, with Dr. F. C. Stevenson and M. Mohr as members. Officers were taken in the Bell building. The league began work with the following declared purpose: "To disseminate information appertaining to the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, the how-not to give and take this dread disease."

Soon after the organization the board of aldermen and the board of revenue agreed to give \$25, each, per month to its support.

Organization Details

It was decided that as soon as possible a permanent secretary be chosen for the work as well as at least two visiting nurses.

As a further step in the organization of the League there was chosen a resident executive committee consisting of Dr. Gaston Greil, Dr. F. C. Stevenson, Dr. Glenn Andrews, S. Lamam Fields, Leon McCord and Dr. J. M. Duncan. The Steering Committee of the League was Dr. Gaston Greil, Dr. F. C. Stevenson and M. Mohr. At this time the organization received a letter from the National Anti-Tuberculosis League congratulating them on their work so well begun and offering any

assistance possible.

On the 20th of February, 1909, Ber-ryman G. Betty was chosen Secretary of the League. Mr. Betty was a young newspaper man and while he worked with the league only a short time, did splendid work for it. It was while he held office that it was decided to publish a local magazine to assist in the fight. The magazine was to be called "The Key", and was to contain articles full of information for sufferers from tuberculosis and for the information of the general public. This venture was made a success later and before the magazine suspended publication 25,000 copies of it were given wide distribution over the city, and, it is felt, played a very important part in the campaign of education the League was then carrying on. The work of the league was becoming better and better known all through 1909, and a steady fire of placards, lectures, newspaper stories and publication by "The Key" continued against this terrible scourge.

"A Build Fence" campaign for membership brought in many members to the League and fly-fighting campaign was carried on as a part of the work.

First Annual Meeting.

The League held its first annual meeting in July, 1902. At this time it was reported that \$1,330 had been collected, of which \$585 had been expended. The monthly expense of the League was then set down at \$90.00 a month. Mr. Mohr was chosen president; Dr. F. H. McConico, Frank Stollenwerck, Jr., and Mrs. Clifford Lanier, vice-presidents, and John J. Flowers, treasurer.

The executive committee was Dr. Gaston Greil, Robert Chambers, Dr. F. C. Stevenson, C. F. Moritz and Dr. Glenn Andrews. On the first of August Miss Quinn, a graduate nurse, was chosen to act as visiting nurse for the League. The death report made soon after this showed that in 1908, 108 deaths from tuberculosis had occurred, while in 1909 only 83 had taken place. It is believed that this decrease was traceable directly to the educational campaign of the League.

Later, in 1909, Miss Bessie Prichett was chosen secretary of the League to take the place of Mr. Betty. In December, Miss Bessie Prichett, Miss Ida Gerald, Miss Emily Wright, who was then helping Miss Quinn as nurse, and Miss Quinn, sold Red Cross stamps and realized \$200.

Aids To League.

In 1910 the Haag shows gave a benefit performance for the League, the ministers of the city gave a Sunday to a sermon on tuberculosis, the newspapers were giving a great amount of space to the fight, and in many ways the League seemed to be on the high road to success. The third annual meeting of the League resulted in the election of Frank Stollenwerck, Jr., as president, while the other officers were as follows: E. G. Branch, Dr. Gaston Greil, M. Mohr, B. Wolff, Dr. F. C. Stevenson, Mrs. Myrtle Booth Campbell and Miss Maybelle Marshall, directors.

The visiting nurses were going steadily along, caring for as many patients as were reported to them and the League was furnishing a number of consumptives with the necessary food and medicines for their recovery. Miss Julia Johnson decided to enter the work in December, 1910, and with Miss Minnie Guynn, took up the sale of Red Cross seals during the Christmas holidays. From the sale of these

\$400 was realized.

E. G. Routzahn, director of an exhibit from the national association, came to Montgomery about this time with the exhibit, which was used in the old Baptist church for several days under the auspices of the board of health, Montgomery county.

From the very first, the idea behind the formation of the League was the securing of a Fresh Air Camp at which Montgomery county sufferers might have the opportunity of recovering from this dread disease and which at the same time might act as an aid in prevention. This idea was kept constantly before the league, but the weakness natural in its infancy and the necessity for an educational campaign caused the idea of the camp to be put aside temporarily.

Camp Is Created.

In March, 1911, M. M. Sweatt, B. Wolff and M. Mohr were selected as a committee to arrange for a camp site and a tag day was planned to raise the necessary funds. The tag day idea led directly to the formation of the Young Ladies Auxiliary and of interesting in the work of many of the society young women of the city.

Letters written to them to ask that the aid in making tag day a success caused a number of them to hold a meeting to make the plans. The result was the election of officers for the auxiliary and the naming of a committee to draft the necessary rules and by-laws.

Miss Lillian Hill was named president and Miss Isabelle Cobbs, vice-president. Miss Hill removed from Montgomery shortly after the election, however, and Miss Cobbs officiated as president during the campaigns to raise money for the fresh air camp. Soon after tag day Miss Julia Johnson was made secretary of the league with an increased salary and with no other work. Miss Emily Wright, then visiting nurse, agreed to spend a portion of her time at the prospective camp and arrangements were made for its purchase. On June 6 the land was actually purchased and the work of clearing the ground and the beginning of the erection of cottages started.

Cottages Donated.

Cottages were donated by the following:

Jacob Greil, furnished; Ophelia Tills Jones, unfurnished; Knights of Pythias, furnished; Elks, furnished; Owls, unfurnished; Woodmen of the World, furnished; E. G. Branch, unfurnished; Odd Fellows, unfurnished; M. Kahn, in memory of his wife, furnished; Mrs. I. Weil, furnished; W. C. T. U., a number of the friends of John Grigg, new kitchen and bathroom by pre-estate of N. Lobman, laundry by the Young Ladies Auxiliary, dining room donated by four councils of National Union; J. Wolf, Mose Kahn, Walter Lobman and Harold Loeb, \$25, each, and A. Lehman, \$90; recreation room by John and Clayton Tullis and incinerator by I. Gerstley, Philadelphia.

In September, 1911, Miss Julia Johnson resigned her position as secretary of the League, with the love and appreciation of every person she had come in contact with during her entire term of office.

Funds Always Lacking.

Under her term of office, the Young Ladies' Auxiliary had raised nearly two thousand dollars through the medium of benefit baseball games, charity balls, and such things. The Auxiliary was composed of an earnest, enthusiastic set of young ladies who in spite of heavy social duties, were still finding

time to do a tremendous amount of work for the League. The Auxiliary coming as it did as an inspiration at the time, when the League looked likely to die, proved to be the thing necessary to save its life and to put it back on a proper footing.

Miss Mary Lamson succeeded Miss Johnston as secretary, holding office until the first of February, 1912, when Miss Ida Clay took the office. Miss Clay is a native of Montgomery, and came into office with a wealth of enthusiasm for the work.

Lack of money has hampered the work of the League constantly since its entrance into the world, and at present, the monthly income, baseball games, charity balls, and various other means are resorted to to keep the League going, but the struggle is constant, and takes much of the members' time that could be devoted to other and more essential things. admitted by request, with the knowledge that they were incurable, but were so situated as to be a foci of infection and by removing them to the camp the chance of spreading the disease was lessened.

Is Detention Hospital.

Most well-informed people are of the opinion that a scourge like tuberculosis should be treated like all other infectious diseases and that sufferers from the malady should be removed at once to a detention hospital. The fresh air camp of the league acts as this hospital in many cases, but incurable cases are rightly refused, except when they are a menace to a large community, and many of them are left to be foci for the distribution of the dread bacilli of tuberculosis.

Among the well-to-do classes, tuberculosis through the spread of knowledge has become a thing, while all other infectious diseases are common not so prevalent as among the poorer classes. Good food, good houses and clean surroundings keep down the disease among the better classes, unless, perchance, a bacillus wanders in from a poor family and attacks the lungs of the well-to-do, or through the washwoman or domestics. Koch, the discoverer of the tubercular bacillus, declared that practically every person had at the time of his death tubercular nodules in his lungs, showing that the bacilli had been introduced into the body, but in most cases, they are attacked and destroyed by the phagocytes or white blood cells.

Outside Infection.

It is from this outside infection that people must be guarded, and it must be realized that when a contribution is made to the fight against tuberculosis, it is as much for the prevention of this outside contagion as for the care of the person making the donation. In case the dread disease should attack. Like it is in everything else, in the South, the negro problem is perhaps the largest part of the battle against tuberculosis in the Southern cities.

Most of the cases of the disease are among the negroes, due to the exceedingly unhygienic surroundings of the average colored family, and the fact that fresh air and sunlight are almost unknown quantities in the poor negro's home.

The Southern white family, in almost every instance comes in contact in some manner with the negro family, as all labor must be drawn from that source. The washerwoman is in most cases a negress. In Montgomery heavy social duties, were still finding

(See next card)

Health - 1916

(From foregoing card)

"Victims of Tuberculosis, etc."

Montgomery Advertiser

2/13/16

today, and the statements are supported by the word of one of Montgomery's most prominent physicians that there are any number of negroes washing white people's clothes with a case of tuberculosis in the room where the washing is being done.

One Source of Danger.

In one of these, the tubercular sufferer is on the bed, in the last stages of the disease with sputum on the floor and on the bed clothes. Underneath the bed in a few feet of the patient, is placed each week the basket of clothes that is to go later into the home of a white family. The chances are that every garment will be a mass of bacilli of tuberculosis. When the clothes are taken into a home of the white family, they are put away into drawers, thus scattering the bacilli and making ever greater the chance of infection.

This is not an isolated case. There are many of them in Montgomery today, and many a mother is exposing every one of her children directly to tuberculosis in its most virulent form, without giving it a matter any thought. Scenes of almost indescribable filth prevail in the homes of most of these places where the tuberculosis exists.

Indifference and ignorance are the things that have caused tuberculosis to keep spreading in Montgomery and in other cities. In many cases negro women almost dead of the disease have kept right on cooking in white people's kitchens, filled the food with bacilli and making it almost impossible to avoid contracting the disease.

Few people realize that such things are going on in Montgomery and in other places, but they are. A little investigation will settle the question, and but one visit to a few negro homes where an incurable case of tuberculosis exists in surroundings that are so loathsome as to sicken a hardened physician, will satisfy any doubt. Boguohomme, or for that matter, any section of the city where negroes dwell will furnish splendid evidence that none of the assertions made are overdrawn.

Danger is Plain.

The danger is plain. It has been shown clearly that tuberculosis is a preventable disease, as well as a curable one and the man who will not avail himself of the means of avoiding the deadliest disease known to man, is too careless to live.

Montgomery's Anti-Tuberculosis League offers the best means of combating the disease. It is no new charity. It has proved its worth by establishing a fresh air camp, from which already a number of patients have been discharged, completely cured of tuberculosis. Every case taken to the camp eliminates any possibility of any further spread of the disease from that source. A competent nurse, Miss Emily Wright, who has given almost the whole of her life as a nurse to the work in Montgomery, is in charge of the camp and every means known to modern science is used to avoid any

danger of infection at the camp.

Wonder-Work Done.

Considering the support the league has had, it has done wonders for Montgomery. Today it stands ready to do more. It is hampered by a lack of support from the citizens of Montgomery, who, whether they will or no, are being benefitted by its existence. To the people whose minds have been awakened to the responsibility that is upon them for the safety of their own lives and those of their families, the league offers a well-organized means of fighting tuberculosis and a thoroughly efficient method of getting the most out of every cent contributed to the fight, as only \$5 a year goes out of the city and that for membership to the National Association. It is organized along strict business lines; there is not a cent wasted in its work. It is a charity in the first place but even more than that it is a guardian of the public health from the worst of the public's foes and as such is certainly worthy of the support of Montgomery.

Cottages are Needed.

A cottage at the camp costs, bare, \$65, furnished, a cottage costs \$65 plus \$83.90 for furnishings and \$39 for a stationary washstand not considered as absolutely necessary, but a very helpful adjunct to the furnishings. Cottages are needed, especially for negroes.

Money is needed for the work of the league in the city in the way of spreading literature, investigating cases of tuberculosis reported to its officers and in adding to the force of nurses at the camp. Its operating expenses are drawn altogether from contributions. Without belittling other charities, the league stands ready to pay back in health protection dollar for dollar and as a business investment can hardly be neglected.

Its appeal is to every man who walks the streets, regardless of condition. Its greatest appeal is to the man of family who realizes that every penny he gives the league is invested in the stamping out of a disease which, if sufficient money is given, will be an unknown quantity when his children are grown.

Cost of Cottage.

The following table shows exactly the cost of the cottages at the Camp will all their necessary furnishings and is printed for information of people who might want to donate a cottage or any part of the furnishings.

Cottage (bare).....	\$65.00
Awnings.....	18.00
Bed and Spring.....	8.00
Mattress.....	4.00
Sheets (6).....	4.50
Pillow Cases (3 pair).....	1.00
Blankets (3 pair).....	12.00
1 Dozen Towels.....	2.40
2 Chairs (2 each).....	4.00
Wardrobe, special make ..	7.50
Bed-side table.....	5.50
Washstand, bowl and pitcher	5.00
Pillows.....	2.00

Total.....\$138.90
Stationary Washstand ..\$ 39.00

Why League Was Formed

Why the league was formed is thus tersely told:

"Because tuberculosis the Great White Plague, or Consumption, is the most widespread, and most deadly, of all disease that afflict mankind."

"Because one-seventh of all mankind die of this disease."

"Because in every average group of 100 people, one of them has tuberculosis."

"Because this disease can be prevented."

"Because under certain conditions this disease can be cured."

"Because prevention is better than cure."

"Because the work gives us positive results, and in order to have results we must have the co-operation of the people of Montgomery."

"Because this society with the help of the loyal people of Montgomery can materially aid in prevention and cure."

"Because medicine alone will not cure the disease."

"Because it is our duty and our desire to reduce the death rate of our fellowman."

"Because we deem it wise to teach the people that tuberculosis is a communicable, preventable and curable disease."

"Because we know that numerous people who have tuberculosis would be more than anxious not to spread the disease if they were told in what manner they might live without being a danger to their family and fellow beings."

"Because with the assistance of a trained nurse, the League is of untold value and assistance to those unable to pay for proper care."

"Because we are thoroughly confident that education is one of the best ways to prevent the disease."

BETTER HEALTH FOR RACE.

Richmond Planet
9-7-16

(Chas. Stewart.)

Smithfield, Va., Aug. 30.—Preaching the doctrine of better homes; better farms, better schools and better health, the Negro Organization Society of Virginia is making a tour through the state this week, preaching the doctrine to members of the race, especially in the rural districts, and helping the people to think about the things which mean so much to the whole race.

The tour started Monday morning at Franklin, Va., where a helpful meeting was held, the Mayor of Franklin declaring that it had been the best thing that had happened since the war. He was loud in his praises. In the party were Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; Major Allen Washington, of Hampton Institute; Prof. J. M. Gandy, President Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg; Prof. W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, agent for Slater and Jean Funds; Dr. A. A. Graham, Phœbus, chairman of executive committee Negro Organization Society; M. W. Connor, professor pedagogue, Virginia Normal and In-

dustrial Institute; T. C. Erwin, Petersburg, field agent, Negro Organization Society; J. B. Pierce, district Negro Agent Farm Demonstrator, for Virginia; Prof. Frank Trigg, president, Virginia Collegiate Institute, Lynchburg; Prof. R. Dent, musical director of Hampton Institute; Prof. E. A. Long, President Christiansburg Institute; Rev. L. L. Downing, Roanoke, pastor Presbyterian church; Charles Stewart, D. D., Chicago.

The tour was made in Hampton Institute Yacht, from Suffolk, where a large and interesting meeting was held in the Virginia theatre building. W. H. Crocker presided, and the address of welcome was delivered by Judge McLemore.

Several white men spoke, and the party was presented to the large audience by Rev. L. L. Downing, who told the personnel of each member. Editor Young, of the Journal and Guide, being among the visitors extended courtesies.

While there were many speakers, the principal address was made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. This being Dr. Moton's first time to tour the state since his election and installation to his present position. The people were anxious to see the successor to Dr. Washington, to hear his words of wisdom and advice. Virginians of both races turned out in large numbers, and Dr. Moton delivered a fine address. His advice to the members of the race was practical, sane and conservative. He made a plea for better home life of the race, and urged that in the home the health be looked after by giving proper ventilation, plenty pure air. Of course, he was for better farms, better schools, and it was along this line that he touched the hearts of the people. This address was punctuated with outbursts of applause.

Bright and early the following morning the party moved to Smithfield, where they were met by a committee, headed by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Spratley, pastor of the A. M. E. church. Automobiles were used to convey the party to Isle of Wight Courthouse, about 7 miles from the city. A meeting was held in the Courthouse. The people for miles around turned out to greet the distinguished leaders and race representatives. They wanted to see the men who were working to help to shape the destiny of the race in the country.

The Rev. Dr. Spratley presided during the opening, and the opening prayer was made by the Rev. R. B. Page, Hon. Park Dean, ex-commonwealth attorney, made the address of welcome. He congratulated the race upon the progress made in the past fifty years. M. Gray, one of the leading citizens, also delivered an address of welcome, giving some history of Smithfield, an its growth. He said that the school was not what they

would like to have it be, nor what they intended to make it. He felt that the coming of the representatives of the race would be a source of inspiration to them.

Major Allen Washington made a short address, in taking charge of the meeting, and presided. He spoke of the work of the Society. "The Court official as made us welcome," he said, "and we shall put forth an effort to do good for each other. I have been knowing Mr. Gray for a long time. I thought that he was an oyster planter, and did not know that he was a speaker before. We thank these gentlemen for their kind words. I take pleasure in presenting to you Dr. A. A. Graham, who will tell you about the Organization Society."

The address of Dr. Graham, outlined fully the work of the society, showing how the whole race was reaping some benefit from it. He said that it was made up from all the organizations in Virginia, secret societies, churches, and the like, and it had been able to do what was deemed impossible, to get all the people united on one common ground for the betterment of the race. "We are a great people to divide. You will find that the black Negro against the yellow Negro and the yellow Negro against the black Negro, and churches fighting each other, but in this, all that is laid aside and we untie to help our people. We are now in the place where the Negro must help himself. As has been told you, we stand for better homes, better farms, better schools and better health. Country people must buy and build good homes, and they must educate their children. We must teach our boys and girls that it is no disgrace to work."

As, before, the principal address was delivered by Dr. Moton. He told some of his personal history, going back thirty years ago when he worked in a saw mill. There were present some who knew him as a boy, and knew of his struggles to reach his present position, or at least prepare for it.

Some plain advice was given to the people. "We can never get the respect of others unless we respect ourselves," he said, "and we are anxious that you shall think well of yourself. You must believe in yourself, believe in your own possibilities. Learn to boost yourself. If you have a horse to sell and speak of it being cripple, lazy and the like, then how can you expect to sell it? So it is with the Negro; if you speak of being down-trodden, sick, you will never make any headway. We are not down-trodden."

"It is not necessary for us to leave the south in order to make it in this world. So many of our young men rush to the north, when they could remain at home and make good. I met a young man in New York, out of work, and I advised him to return

to North Carolina and go to work. To this, he replied, 'I would rather be a lamp post in New York than govern or in North Carolina.' I am sorry to say that young man is now in the penitentiary.

"We are too careless at times about things that are essential in life. Don't be afraid of work. Go to work on time, and then give your employer the best service. Don't be afraid of working too long. By your work you must increase your salary and win promotion."

Prof. W. T. B. Williams spoke on "Education," and in this he is one of the best posted men in the race on educational conditions. Prof. J. M. Gandy spoke on "Health," and took pledges. After serving lunch the party left for Surry Courthouse.

Urban League The Samaritan Health Week

BEGINS MONDAY NIGHT AT ST. PHILIP CHURCH

Beneficial Programs to be Carried out Four Nights.

The observance of health week by the local branch of the Urban League will begin Monday night. Programs have been prepared for four nights in the week, beginning Monday night at St. Philip church, Wednesday night at First Bryan Baptist church; Thursday night at St. James A. M. E. church, and Friday night at Beth Eden Baptist church.

The purpose of the observance is to disseminate knowledge which will tend to decrease the high Negro death rate and to give enlightening information on the diseases to which the Negro is most susceptible.

Several years ago, under the auspices of the Urban League, a similar observance was held here and much benefit was derived from it. The holding of a health week this year gives promise of equally as much good being derived. Many prominent speakers have been secured for the four night celebration and a large crowd is expected out each night.

The programs to be rendered are:
Monday Night

Invocation.
SelectionChoir
AddressProf. Pearson
AddressDr. N. W. Este
Music.
AddressDr. L. E. Martin
AddressDr. J. W. Jamerson
MusicChoir
Wednesday Night, Bryan Bap. Church

Invocation.

SelectionChoir
AddressDr. Bdunner
AddressDr. F. S. Frazier
Duett,Miss Sarah Redd and Mrs. Mary Jackson.

AddressDr. A. R. Ferebee
SoloMrs. Lula Middleton
Benediction.

Thursday Night, St. James Church

Invocation.

AnthemChoir
AddressMrs. Ryan
AddressDr. F. S. Belcher
Duett,Mesdames Clark and Brown
AddressProf. Pearson
Address, d.Dr. Tompkins
Benediction.

Friday Night, Beth Eden Church

Invocation.

AnthemChoir
AddressDr. E. J. Smith
AddressMiss Adams
Music.
AddressDr. W. A. Harris
AddressDr. L. S. Parks
Benediction.

VICTIMS OF DRUGS WILL BE TREATED IN EACH DISTRICT

Members of State Health Board Authorized to Interview Hospital Authorities in Their Territory.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED
TO TAKE FINAL ACTION

Gov. Harris, Collector A. O. Blalock, Prof. Brittain, Dr. Ledbetter and Robert F. Maddox Make Addresses.

The state board of health, which met in the senate chamber yesterday in special called session for the purpose of reopening the question of the manner in which the state shall give treatment to drug addicts, decided that the drug addicts who are treated under the state appropriation shall be treated at hospitals in their respective districts. The board, with a practically full attendance, met in the senate chamber at 11 o'clock and continued in session

until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The decision to allow each congressional district to take care of its own drug addicts, by use of the state fund, was arrived at only after a number of propositions had been presented and discussed.

PLAN

ADOPTED.

This plan was contained in a resolution introduced by Dr. Owens and seconded by Dr. McArthur.

The resolution, in full, providing for this plan is as follows:

"Resolved, That the various members of the state board of health interview the authorities of the hospitals within their districts whether private or public, as to whether they will take narcotic habitues at a specified price not to exceed \$12 a week for whites and \$8 a week for colored. That these hospitals shall be recommended by the district member to the governor of the state, the president and the secretary of the state board of health, who shall be appointed a committee to act on receiving the reports of these various members and who shall formulate the necessary rules and regulations."

Dr. Williams, president of the board, said:

"In considering the establishment of a system of treating the state's indigent drug habitues, four plans of procedure seem to be open for discussion:

FOUR PLANS PROPOSED.

"First. Shall the state, through its board of health, with the co-operation of the governor and in harmony with the federal authorities, open, outfit and maintain a special institution for these habitues, either in a city or rural district?"

"Second. Shall the state lease a portion of an already established private institution and have absolute control by the state board of health of the individuals under treatment?"

"Third. Shall the state divide the appropriation set aside by the recent legislature for the treatment of the pauper habitues of the state between the twelve congressional districts of the state and, selecting some one general or private hospital in each of the districts, take charge of the treatment of these cases, under the general direction of the board of health?"

"Fourth. Shall the state turn the whole matter of managing these cases over to the state sanitarium (the insane asylum) for treatment, and give the appropriation to that institution?"

COST OF SANITARIUM.

Dr. Williams, outlining the cost of the state equipping and running a special sanitarium for the treatment of pauper patients, submitted a summary of expense showing that it will require \$10,104 per annum, in addition to the original cost of equipping a building for that purpose, of \$800. Included in his estimate is rent, \$86 per month; head nurse salary, \$90 per month; four nurses at \$50 each; two orderlies at \$30 each, one male, \$15; one cook, \$25; one assistant cook, \$15; lights, \$20; fuel, \$25; water, \$1; provisions, \$100; drugs, \$75; laundry, \$120; or a total of \$842 per month or annually at \$10,104, on the basis of an institution which will care for twelve patients at a time. To this is added \$800 for equipment or a total with the first cost of \$10,940.

Continuing, President Williams said: "Under the proposition of the state

leasing an established hospital, the plan finally adopted by a majority vote through correspondence with the members of the board (the Barr's private sanitarium plan) a larger number of people could be treated, and more economically cared for than by the first proposition. Aside from the economical question, the patients would be handled by those already familiar with this class of diseased human beings. This plan has appealed most to your president and secretary, as well as to the majority of the board.

"Under the plan of dividing the appropriation between the twelve congressional districts, with the selection of one hospital in each district for the treatment of the cases—the plan advocated by the commissioner of revenues—there would be only \$833.33 for each district to spend. The charges for board, lodging, drugs, nursing, etc., in the general and private hospitals in the state vary from \$12 to \$30 per week for each patient, and these charges do not include the medical fees of the physician in attendance.

WILL NOT HAVE CASES.

"As to the possibility of establishing this plan there is the further doubt of its feasibility owing to the fact that the general hospitals and private sanatoria do not usually care to handle this class of cases, particularly so since the adoption of the Harrison law. Two hospitals I know will not have these cases at any price. As to the success of this plan there is a further doubt, owing to the variations in the methods of treatment and the selection of cases to be treated, which would be adopted by the various managers of the hospitals to be selected. Each individual doctor, of every hospital selected, would have his own ideas as to the method of treatment, consequently there could be no uniform schedule for handling the matter by the state authorities. Chaos in management, failure in securing results and waste of

Continued on Page Seven.

AND HEALTH
What shall be the aim of education, has been the topic of discussion among educators for more than a season. Educational theory is becoming more and more to the conviction that the effective education is that for CITIZENSHIP. Governor Goldsborough in his message to the legislature shows himself an advocate of the new doctrine, in realizing that the training which does not prepare for efficient citizenship is inadequate. For the welfare of the state, it is regarded as necessary that the colored people shall "receive such education as shall enable them to properly meet the demands of citizenship." In order to effect a proper education, the governor suggests three media of reform: first a redistribution of the colored school fund whereby a larger sum shall be allowed to those sections where the colored population is proportionally largest; to provide by law for a minimum school year

of one hundred days (5 months) thruout the state; and finally to raise the compulsory age from 8 to 12 years to 8 to 14 years. There are no reliable figures to indicate the size of the fund at present available for colored schools. In view of the short school terms in some of the counties in southern Maryland and the notoriously small salaries paid the teachers, possibly an increase rather than a redistribution of the resources is what is needed for adequate training. If five months schooling is required, and the pupils compelled to attend six instead of four years, increased expenditure must be looked forward to as a matter of course.

The whole question of the financing of state education as well as the provision for secondary schools and state control will doubtless form a chapter of the port of the Rockfellow Foundation, which has been investigating the condition of Maryland schools, and expects to publish its findings in the near future.

Forming an important part of the annual message are the recommendations of the State-wide Tuberculosis Commission, which met in January 1915. Leaving out of account the reasons underlying, the commission found that Negroes were more susceptible to tubercular diseases than other peoples, and that an outlay on the part of the state would be doubtly repaid in the restored earning capacity of the afflicted and in the income derived from those spared the infection thru precautionary measures. The Governor indorses the Commissions proposal for county hospitals or sanitariums as a part of the existing hospitals, to which all colored persons with "satisfactory evidence of tuberculosis" would be admitted, and in which those whose condition was plainly a menace to the public health would be compelled to take up their quarters. In such sanitariums patients would be cared for until they were well and could return home, or until they died. An industrial plant in connection with the hospital would provide useful employment for those not unfit to work, and at the same time make their minds from their ailment. Such institutions would undoubtedly lessen the death rate of the State in two ways: first by making possible an increased number of

cures, and secondly by decreasing the danger of spreading the disease.

Health-1916

Reports of the Clubs of Six Districts

As Individual Civic Organizations

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 20 1916

Practically Every Club in the Districts Have Made Civics Their Chief Field of Endeavor.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Miss Bell Bayless, Chairman, Kingston.

Judging by the reports read at the district meeting at Cedartown last May, nearly every club in the Seventh has made civics the dominant note in its scale of endeavor. Health, sanitation, conservation, education (including entertainment), all combine to furnish a sound mind in a sound body; and by placing these subjects on the program and putting what they thus learn into practice the women of this district have done much to disseminate the knowledge now so easily obtainable, free for the asking from our state and national government.

"Clean up" week, "Baby" week and spotless homes call attention to the advantages gained by cleanliness, while parks, flower beds and the removal of unsightly objects prove that nature itself is never ugly, but will reward a little care and application of plant food by transforming the most unsightly object into a thing of beauty. We are more fortunate than most, for this part of Georgia is as picturesque as countries; people have for generations been traveling long distances to see; yet until the recent agitation for highways began, comparatively few realized how rich we were in natural beauties. This publicity is largely due to the work of such clubs as Acworth, Marietta, Lesche and City Beautiful, of Dalton. But why call the roll of the entire district? Have they not all, by making their own towns more lovely, shown what can be done everywhere?

The public schools appeal to the club women very strongly. From all sides of the district comes word of work along this line; the entertainment of institutes, selection of teachers and contributions to their salaries, playgrounds, purchase of schoolroom supplies—even a piano. To at least some of the Armuchee, Austell, Cave Spring, Smyrna, Tallapoosa and Kingston must plead guilty.

The Larger Clubs.

For the greater things the larger clubs are naturally responsible. The Calhoun Woman's club entertained the district agricultural rally, took the initiative in having a survey made of the water supply by a government expert and observed baby and clean-up weeks with excellent results.

Cedartown's endeavor to better the condition of the mill people is most commendable.

The Cherokee club of Cartersville is always an example of activity, and it took an active interest in the better baby move-

ment.

While the Rome club never wearies in well doing in all directions, being as large as all of the others put together, it naturally appeals to diverse interests and is a fine illustration of what concerted action can accomplish. Last summer it conducted a playground, with a paid director, at a cost of \$389; observed clean-up week most successfully; city co-operating, beautified station grounds. Baby week was observed by a thorough examination of babies up to five years of age. More than 500 were examined. A great deal of work has been done towards beautifying the Dixie highway, flower beds having been planted to the county lines. The permanent planting of highway and municipal gardens are prominent features of work planned for the coming year. The Dixie Highway auxiliary is active.

The Lesche club, Dalton, had most remarkable clean-up and baby weeks. The Dixie Highway auxiliary distributed flower seeds to the people along the highway and has worked for the conservation of civic beauty spots. Other things accomplished are the improvement of three parks, the giving of a community Christmas tree to the people of Dalton and the beautifying of station grounds.

Cedartown's endeavors to better the condition of the mill people is most commendable. The Cherokee, of Cartersville, is always an example of activity, especially in the better babies movement, while the Rome club never wearies in well doing in all directions. Being as large as all the rest put together, it naturally appeals to diverse interests, and is a fine illustration of what concerted action can accomplish.

Several clubs, notably Menlo and Rockmart, were the means of bringing chautauqua and other lectures to their towns to furnish information and entertainment to the people. This is an excellent way to remove from Jack the charge of being a dull boy.

A club home is, of course, the acme of ambition. This has already been achieved by several, and Adairsville will soon be added to the list, for the library building is nearing completion and will be of incalculable benefit to the community.

To rural clubs comes, perhaps, the greatest opportunity of shedding light in dim places, of bringing joy into dull existences. Of these we have two—the Etowah Country club, near Cartersville, and the Catoosa County Woman's Improvement club, near Ringgold, of which we are duly proud.

A new club, the Woman's Improvement, has just been formed at Eton, and is taking great interest in the school. It has not yet federated. There are also several other organizations which, though they will not come into the fold, have plenty of works by which they may be known.

The above merely stresses the main features, without pretending to catalogue the many things accomplished by each club throughout the year. They are all practically a unit when it comes to things which are for the civic betterment of the Seventh district. Most clubs in the district are engaged in beautifying the station grounds. Practically all observe Clean-up week.

Other Clubs.

Barnesville Civic league began the improvement of its station grounds last April. Many bulbs, trees and flowers have been planted, more beautiful yards kept, cemetery improved, Baby and Clean-up weeks observed, negro settlement visited and inspected, and flower seeds given them. The entire town is under medical inspection.

Maysville Woman's club observed Clean-up week, beautified station grounds February and March last, opened a rest room,

planted flowers, encouraged the use of garbage cans in both public and private places.

Americus Civic league observed Clean-up week by splendid co-operation of citizens, much advertising, help of the city's sanitation and health board.

Butler Twentieth Century club observed Clean-up week.

Coleman's Woman's club has beautified station grounds. Clean-up week observed, seated auditorium with opera chairs, furnished the school with water coolers and individual drinking cups, screened school building, planted grass on church and school grounds, clean-ups each month and garbage removed at regular intervals; it has urged that all vacant lots and waste places be used for fruits, flowers and vegetables.

The West Point Woman's club observed Clean-up week and is working for better motion pictures.

The Grantville Civic league has improved the station grounds, observed Clean-up week and is now making a park.

Newnan Civic league was instrumental in having two wagon yards fitted for the use of country people; Clean-up and Baby weeks observed with splendid success; station grounds improved in 1915 and 1916.

Bullochville Woman's club beautified station grounds last spring. A central park has been made and school grounds and unsightly places improved.

LaGrange Woman's Club: The Atlanta and West Point depot is beautifully kept by the railroad, the other depots are new and are kept in a sanitary condition. Baby week was successfully observed in one of the mill settlements. We have done no concerted work on the Dixie highway, but individual members have planted flowers and shrubs on the streets leading into it and which are really a part of it. Petunias and summer cypress have been found very successful and so were poppies during the rainy season.

Of course we always have Clean-up week. The city does the work now, after so many years of education and suggestion by the club along this line. We have all markets and grocery stores screened and the city has sanitary inspectors, the schools have medical inspection. We have two beautiful children's playgrounds.

Bowman's Woman's club observed Clean-up week for the improvement of the town square, the school grounds and the cemetery.

Gray Improvement Club: During Clean-up week committees from the club supervised the cleaning of all public buildings and premises in the town. An auxiliary has been organized to beautify the Dixie highway.

McDonough, organized in April, observed Clean-up week, beautified plat of ground in center of town.

Thomasville Study class has beautified station grounds and not a day this year that flowers were not blooming. Forty-nine flower and vegetable gardens have been established in the schools; Baby week was observed and follow-up work resulted in the enforcement of the Ellis health bill. Clean-up week was observed with the aid of the city authorities; well equipped playgrounds maintained.

Bradley School Improvement Club: Although our club was organized last spring, we have been very active already. We have given three water coolers and one desk to the school and contributed to the fund for painting the inside of the school rooms. We are planning to build a clubhouse in the near future. One clean-up was the best thing we have done, as everyone was so interested, and we had such a nice, clean little town.

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EIGHTH DISTRICT—Mrs. Howard W. Odum, Athens, Chairman.

All clubs observed clean-up week. Many of them observed Baby week.

Athens Woman's club has assisted the board of health in the anti-fly crusade and in the fight on mosquitoes, reported violations of sanitary laws, and has contributed articles and notices to the daily papers on health subjects throughout the summer. It

has undertaken the work of securing a city park. This effort is being pushed enthusiastically. The civic department co-operated with a class in sociology in the University of Georgia, in publishing a bulletin called "Studies in Community Co-operation." This bulletin is suggestive of an outline for civic work in our own club, and in other organizations and will be the basis of many of our future efforts.

The work of beautifying the station grounds will be undertaken this year.

Bostick club placed curtains in the high school and paid for a school piano.

Bostick club worked our cemetery grounds and gave \$149.55 for the erection of a cemetery chapel.

Comer Civic league has also done splendid work for the improvement of its cemetery.

Elberton Civic league reports continuous efforts for a cleaner town. Arbor day was observed. Six trees were planted by the children on the school grounds, and thirty on the streets, making a total of 200 planted in the last two years by this club.

Station grounds and parks have been made more attractive by the planting of trees, flowers and grass.

Work in Hartwell.

Hartwell Woman's club is beautifying the station grounds, erected granite entrances to the cemetery at a cost of \$224.85, the club earning every cent of the amount without asking contributions from anyone. The club joined other organizations in the town in the observance of Arbor day, planting a beautiful water oak.

Lavonia Woman's club has made parks on both sides of the railroad in the center of the town.

Madison Woman's club held a bird box contest in April, the merchants giving prizes to the boys who were the successful contestants. Following the delivery of prizes, Dr. DeLoach gave an illustrated lecture on birds.

Monroe Woman's club reports a great civic awakening along all lines. Through the efforts of the club, the Georgia railway has made a small park near the railroad.

At one meeting of the club held at the motion picture theater, numbers of slides were exhibited showing possible civic transformation. The club planted two hundred bulbs and sixty rose bushes at the Mill school, and prizes were offered for both flower and vegetable gardens.

A Crochet club of mill women has been organized, and trees, swings and see-saws added to the school grounds where storytelling hours were spent during the summer months. The club also beautified the station grounds this year.

The Penfield Sorosis reports the organization of twenty girls into a Junior Civic and Needlecraft league, and the planting of fifteen water oaks on the school campus on Arbor day.

Playgrounds in Washington.

Washington Civic league placed playground apparatus on the school grounds at a cost of \$175. A Negro Civic league was organized during the year; a sanitary inspector has been appointed and the league reports sanitary irregularities to him. A committee from the club superintended the cleaning of the courthouse. Much work has been done for cemetery improvement.

White Plains Civic league has kept the cemetery in beautiful condition for five years; has set out twenty-seven trees on the streets and around the library; has raised funds to furnish the proposed new school building and has a playground for children with tennis court and croquet ground.

Woodville Literary club has paid \$80.75 on school building debt, and has done much for the improvement of the cemetery.

Union Point Garden club has done work of a permanent nature for cemetery improvement.

Comer Civic league reports work on the cemetery.

Lauren's School Improvement club has equipped playgrounds, observed Clean-up and Baby weeks, and had a community Christmas tree with singing of Christmas carols.

Siloam School Improvement club, seven months old, is concentrating its efforts on raising \$500 for school improvement.

NINTH DISTRICT—Miss Claire Anderson, Chairman, Commerce, Ga.

Since your chairman was named by the district president the last of July, she has written about twenty-five letters to the officers and friends in the fifteen federated clubs, these letters taking the form of a questionnaire on civics, embracing Clean-up week, Baby week, newspaper articles on

civics, beautifying school grounds and city parks, vacant lots, cemeteries, alleys and negro quarters by planting flowers, trees and shrubs, giving away flower seeds and offering prizes for the best kept lawn and darky premises. Also state the work done, if any, for the destruction of the fly and the mosquito, city councils influenced to pass ordinances in regard to garbage and the screening of grocery stores and meat markets; also the beautifying of electric street lights by using white ways.

In answer to this set of questions your chairman received twenty very enthusiastic letters from club members in regard to their civic work, which are as follows:

The Woman's club of Clayton says "that the city beautiful committee planted flowers in the window boxes at the depot, the streets and business houses have been kept in very good condition; the club is planning greater civic activities next year."

The Woman's Literary club of Toccoa states that, while all their time has been taken up with education, they are thoroughly in sympathy with civic work in Toccoa

and lend encouragement to all such enterprises.

The Home and Improvement club of Dahlonega writes that they have done quite a bit for civics this year, which will be reported at the convention by their delegate.

The Home and School Improvement club of Maysville sends practically the same reply.

Clean-up Week in Commerce.

The Woman's Improvement club of Commerce during the year observed Clean-up week, hauling out of their town 148 loads of trash. They looked after Spencer park, planting flowers and shrubs, spending the amount of \$10. Also spent the same amount on the school campus and donated to the athletic field for the high school boys \$25. Offered two prizes of \$2.50 each for the cleanest and most attractive negro yard. From time to time numerous newspaper articles have appeared in both the weeklies concerning flies and mosquitoes. The civic committee every year furnishes two or more programs on civics for the club.

Mrs. Jeff Davis reports for the Woman's club of Toccoa that since the organization of the club the last of July that the civic department has been the most active. She says that "we are hoping for a certain lot in town on which to build a clubroom and restroom. The grand jury recommended that the sum of \$500 be given towards this undertaking, provided the city council give same amount and the citizens raise \$1,500. The club has already made \$55 for the purpose of furnishing said restroom. The ordinary has given them permission to beautify the courthouse grounds and the county has contributed about \$200 towards this undertaking."

Mt. Airy Woman's club has planted trees, shrubs and flowers at the station. Clean-up week was observed.

The Bleckley Memorial School Improvement club reports that they have given flower seed to the children and insisted upon them keeping their yards clean. The superintendent keeps the grounds spic and span, in which he is assisted by the club members.

The Civic Improvement club of Jefferson tells me that they observed Clean-up week and that the school building was thoroughly cleaned; they also planted flowers, the negro quarters have been kept immaculate, being stimulated by a prize. They have been the means for establishing a city trash wagon and their influence has brought about a white way around the city square.

The Woman's club of Ellijay observed Clean-up week, advertised by newspaper articles in both the papers. The citizens were very enthusiastic in their response, thus making the week a huge success. The club improved the school grounds by planting flowers, shrubs and trees, which were compelled to grow for the first time in the town's history. The cemeteries have been specially cared for and a movement is on foot and earnestly supported by the club women for better fencing for both of them.

Fly Traps Distributed.

The Young Matrons' club, of Martin, has received the co-operation of the mayor in getting a Clean-up day established at regular intervals. They have discussed civic work at every business meeting, planted flowers at the school house. They all work for the destruction of the fly and the mosquito; they succeeded in getting the town to give each citizen a fly trap and to fix all cans so that they could not hold stagnant water. The club gave two plays, the proceeds to go towards buying a piano for the school. Beautified station grounds,

railroad co-operating.

Civic report of the Norcross Woman's club: Monthly program on civics held in March, Clean-up week and Baby week both observed. The town council, citizens, Parent-Teachers' association and the Mothers' congress all co-operating heartily. The club members are workers in both the above mentioned organizations. The school grounds have been kept in beautiful condition by the superintendent and his teachers. All of them being honorary club members. Seeds have been given to the darkies and some of them have had lovely pot flowers and nicely kept yards. The club motto is, "Begin at Home."

The Toccoa sends in the following splendid account of their civic activity during the past year: Fifty-six newspaper articles on civics, the work, results, etc., being published in the local paper. Planted seeds, bulbs, etc., on courthouse grounds, had each church plant flowers at entrance, meat markets screened, garbage cans put in public places, bulletins and placards placed in public building about the fly and mosquito. Helped to plant flowers and gardens in twenty rural schools, helped to screen fifty-seven rural houses, whitewashed fences, pig pens, lanes, etc., of seventy-two country homes.

TENTH DISTRICT—Mrs. E. E. Lee, Chairman, Warrenton, Ga.

Most of the clubs observe Clean-up week in the spring and again in the fall. They are more interested in cleanliness and sanitation along all lines than ever before. Many of them offer prizes for the best-kept premises. Much work is being done on school grounds, cemeteries and station grounds. Most of the clubs are enthusiastic and that means that energy and perseverance are not lacking.

Milledgeville Woman's club has undertaken the work of beautifying the Dixie highway, and the women have begun to plant trees and flowers along the entire route throughout the Tenth district.

The Sandersville Woman's club has organized a Dixie auxiliary. Gordon Improvement club observed Clean-up week. Placed garbage cans over the business part of town and bored an artesian well on the school campus and has beautified the station grounds.

Waynesboro Woman's club joined in a general clean-up April 5-12, and is planning for attractive station grounds in connection with a new depot. Baby week was a great success. Had a baby specialist address the mothers on the care of babies. Established a park which is being developed into a children's playground.

Norwood Woman's club built a summer house in the park, added swings and beautified grounds, furnished bulbs and other plants to the school.

The Thomson club reports: "Our beautiful and much-talked-of fountain has at last been completed, and the improvement in our public square is great. We are greatly interested in having the Dixie highway beautified. Fifty vines have already been given to the country people to plant along the roads of McDuffie county."

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Miss Edan Cain McDaniel, Chairman, Quitman.

At the annual convention for the district and is beautifying the grounds around the railway station, in addition to a regular program of civic work which includes a Clean-up day campaign, and it is beautifying the Dixie highway.

Ocala club has done special work in planting ornamental shrubs in the park and courthouse grounds. It also gave prizes for Clean-up day and for the prettiest yards. Has playgrounds for children.

The Wymodausis Club of Valdosta is co-operating with other women's organizations in building a club house. Is taking care of courthouse square and city park, on which 370 trees and shrubs have been planted. Distributes seeds and plants to school children and is helping standardize rural schools and gives special prizes for best interiors of country school buildings.

The Parent-Teacher Circle of Valdosta also does much civic work.

Hazlehurst club, the Civic League of St. Marys, the St. George Woman's club, and the Adel club, which has men members who assist in civic work; the Georgians, of Waycross are all doing excellent work along civic lines.

The Jesup club owns a park which it cares for, aside from other civic works. The Library Club of Jesup also does efficient civic work.

The civic department of the Quitman

Woman's club has done a great deal of civic work. In sixteen street parks over one thousand ornamental shrubs have been planted. On the school grounds twenty-four trees were planted and seventy-one roses and evergreens on Arbor day, which was observed at the school under the auspices of the club. Observed effective Clean-up campaign. Got city to order covered garbage cans for streets. Will have a demonstration this fall of labor-saving devices in the home.

Practically all clubs observe Clean-up and Baby weeks.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Mrs. H. M. O'Callaghan, Chairman, Eastman.

During the past year Dublin school children have had school gardens. In the spring these gardens are judged by a committee chosen from the Laurens School Improvement club who decide on the winners. Children's playgrounds have been taken up and with the aid of the committee from the School Improvement clubs and with the assistance of city authorities, plans for perfecting a park for the children, fitted up as an ideal playground, have begun.

Baby week was observed in Dublin. The Courier-Herald carried a double column each day on its front page with the picture of one of the prize babies at the District fair held in our city last October. These articles were run for the week, and several splendid pieces were written by Dublin physicians on the care of infants and "Caloric Feeding."

From every club in the district come splendid reports of Clean-up week. It would be impossible to go into the work and plans of each, but it is safe to say that the whole district underwent a general "spring cleaning" at the hands of the federated club women.

The Woman's club of Milan reports the building of a stage for their school auditorium and has observed Civic week in splendid style.

McRae Woman's club is among those trying to beautify the railroad stations. They have done well along civic lines.

The Civic league of Fort Valley and the Woman's club of Hawkinsville deserve much credit for their work done.

The Jeffersonville club made extensive plans and carried them out well during Clean-up week. This club was the first in the district to have and observe "Peach Blossom" day. The members had a tea at which time new members were secured for the club.

Milan Civic League—We have about 20 members in our club. Have built a stage for school auditorium, and have purchased curtains for same. Our club was also instrumental in getting a roller curtain for the stage. We have been doing what we could along the line of public health and sanitation. The school trustees have promised that sanitary closets would be built on the school grounds as soon as possible. The mayor and council have cleaned up the town at our request, and have promised to keep it clean. One afternoon of our Clean-up week the members of the Civic league served lemonade and sandwiches to those who would come out and assist in making our little city a cleaner place to live in. The ladies, armed with rakes and brooms, went to work and the men joined in and the central square was soon put in order. The trash was hauled off and burned. We have urged our merchants to put all rubbish in covered cans and the council has promised to have a wagon go to the residence district and carry away the trash. We are now trying to raise money to pay for a piano we have bought for our school. We are also making an effort to get water to the school building through a ram from the artesian well. We have handled about \$75 during the past year. We have raised our funds by giving oyster roasts, fish fries, and plays

at the auditorium. A public subscription is now being taken for the first payment on our piano.

Educational Work.

Vidalia Civic League—In the civics department our year's work has been largely educational. We have emphasized this work this year by giving over to civic problems, with local needs sharply defined, a special program. This program was followed by a public civic rally, which was well attended, and which we believe meant much toward arousing a community conscience. Our civics chairman asked all the clergy of the town to co-operate by preaching a sermon on civic righteousness and beauty, which request was granted. She also gained the co-operation of the director of music in our

public school in teaching the school children several civic songs of special local interest. The civics committee also asked the co-operation of the school superintendent in beautifying the school grounds, and he has taken up this work during the spring. The grounds of the city's electric plant have been plotted, and with ready aid of our superintendent of light and water, been planted and made quite attractive. The shrubs and seeds were donated by the club members. We have also distributed 100 packages of flower seeds and have offered prizes of bulbs for the best-kept yards.

We also devoted a month's study to public health, giving a public meeting at the city hall, at which able papers were presented by the physicians of our town. A direct result of this meeting was the adoption of a resolution indorsing the establishment of a board of health for Vidalia. Our club is making plans for station ground improvement and will devote much time to this work the coming year. Both Clean-up week and Baby week were observed.

Work in Eastman.

The Eastman Woman's club has been active in civic work and report successful. The "Tin Can" contests, housecleaning campaign, consisting of the collection of old magazines and rags to be turned into money for civics; Clean-up days; the extermination of mosquitoes' and flies; tree planting, and a successful evening's entertainment, followed by a dinner at the hotel, from which about \$25 was realized.

The civic committee has also co-operated with the memorial committee in carrying out plans for beautifying the city park, under the direction of a capable landscape architect. A strict observance of the Sabbath has been brought about through the influence of the civics committee. Plans the work of beautifying station grounds. A park has been established under the direction of a landscape architect.

Twiggs County Civic Improvement Club: Our club federated almost six months ago. Our first work was to clean the town during Clean-up week. We have induced property owners to plant many trees. By means of a paper bag contest we got rid of an immense quantity of paper from the streets and vacant lots. By a petition to our mayor and council we induced them to assist in Clean-up week and to hire a man and wagon by the month to keep the town clean. A special committee keeps the courthouse square in good condition. This committee has recently obtained the help of our county commissioners in beautifying it.

Abbeville Woman's Club: We have planted oaks, sycamores, evergreens, roses, including the Cherokee rose, and hundreds of bulbs and annuals. Rustic seats have been placed in the park. Two Clean-up weeks have been observed. To the Junior Civic league is intrusted flower culture and the director has set apart days for storytelling.

Rochelle Civic Improvement Club: The club women, by earnestly working with the council, have been able to pass a chicken law, thereby keeping all fowls off the streets, which has heretofore been a nuisance, destroying flowers, gardens and lawns. Many trees have been planted in the town and trees and roses on the school grounds. Clean-up week was observed with success. Have arranged with both railroads to beautify station grounds when the proposed new depots are built.

Hawkinsville Woman's club is working for a city park. The trees and shrubs will be put out this fall by a landscape gardener.

Cochran Civic league has made a rose garden of the station grounds, 500 rose bushes were used, and 800 trees have been planted in the town and the cemetery has been inclosed with an iron fence.

Civic Creed for Savannah Children. I am a citizen of Savannah, of Georgia, of the United States and of the world.

It is my right and duty to make an honest living and to be comfortable and happy. It is my duty and privilege to help others to secure these benefits.

I will work hard and play fair.

I will be kind to all, especially to little children, to old people, to the unfortunate and to animals.

I will help make Savannah a clean, beautiful and law-abiding city.

It shall be my pleasure to render these, my best services to my city, my state, my country and to humanity.

Georgia's Public Health Law

Those who worked for the Public Health Law of 1914—better known as the Ellis Health Bill—were gratified at its passage.

The law is on the statute books of the state, how many know its extent and how it may be put into operation in the individual counties.

Georgia club women advocate the examination of public school children. The Public Health Law of 1914 provides for the examination for defects that may be remedied or for communicable diseases, and also for the examination of teachers and janitors for communicable diseases, as well as the examination of school buildings, grounds and water supply.

Club women have advocated the inspection of public buildings. This law provides for the inspection of public buildings, hotels, railroad stations, trains, boats and ships. Club women advocate the inspection of jails and convict camps. This law provides for the inspection of all places of detention.

Constitution 2/6/16

Club women advocate measures for the prevention of tuberculosis. According to the manager of the Raoul Foundation for the prevention of tuberculosis and others engaged in this fight, the new Public Health Law provides the only effective means of fighting the great white plague.

The Georgia Women's Clubs have advocated the inspection of markets and other places where food is sold. This is provided for in the law of 1914.

Club women advocate the education of the people in the principles of modern sanitation. The Public Health Law provides not only for the education of the children but also the older people in the principles and methods of sanitation.

The Public Health Law provides not only for the education of the children, but also the older people in the principles and methods of sanitation. The clubs advocate a local all-time health officer. This is provided for in the law.

So, you see, we have on our statute book a law covering many of the most essential aims of our club activities, what we must do is to secure its adoption by the grand juries of the respective counties in the state. First give the law your thoughtful consideration and then its enforcement your active attention.

It is one of the greatest economic measures ever passed by a Georgia legislature, as well as one of the most beneficent from a humanitarian standpoint.

Most of this law is local option in character and becomes operative in a county only on the recommendation of two successive grand juries of the county. The law provides that there shall be a district commissioner of health—this is the local health officer. Some counties are not large enough to require the services of an all-time health officer all the year, so such officer can cover several small counties. The law prorates the expenses among the several counties of the district in proportion to population, and by dividing the expense among the counties enables them to hire an efficient man.

No one is eligible for the position of district commissioner of health except a physician who has stood a satisfactory examination before the state board.

This commissioner goes into the darkest and most remote sections of the country districts and carries his gospel of cleanliness and health and wealth. Modern science provides state machinery for applying modern sanitary methods for the prevention of disease, and extends these benefits not only to the towns and cities, but also to the remotest country community. All that is now needed is to put this machinery into operation.

If the women's clubs of Georgia will take this matter up with their chambers of commerce and state board of health, and have the people informed on facts concerning public health, it would only be a short time until practically every county in the state had adopted the law and derive the great

Health - 1916

Enthusiastic Interest Is Being Aroused In Aim, Object, of Work Being Done At the Anti-Tuberculosis League Camp

Big Heart of City Touched
by Advertiser's Recital of
Conditions, and Cam-
paign Will Be Waged

admission

**CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERSHIP
IN THE MONTGOMERY ANTI-
TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE IS
NOW OPEN, BUT THE COM-
MITTEES WILL NOT CANVASS
THE CITY UNTIL TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 29, 1916.**

This briefly brings to your notice that the Fresh Air Camp is running at a deficit of \$200 per month.

The membership has been reduced to 201 paying a total of \$225 monthly, averaging little more than one dollar for each member. Why should a few carry on this noble work? Every one who can spare one dollar a month should be a member and the large business houses, corporations and money interests should contribute \$2.50 and upwards a month. Remember that the good health of a community is its best asset.

Present members who wish to increase their monthly dues and those who will be good enough to help this great cause send in your names to office, No. 408 Bell building, or phone 3011.

A list of old and new members will be published in next Sunday's

Following the publication in The Montgomery Advertiser of last Sunday of an article dealing with the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis League its aim and its need, a wave of enthusiasm has gripped the community in behalf of this very worthy charity.

The great, big heart of Montgomery was touched. So spontaneous were cash subscriptions sent in by persons who read the article, that the executive committee of the league held a called meeting and determined that the time had arrived when a campaign should be inaugurated with the idea of supplying the league with sufficient funds to adequately continue its work. February 29 was determined upon as the date. It will last but one day and every business and professional man in the city and county is to be solicited, and is expected to take out a membership in the league.

In The Advertiser's article of last Sunday the attention of Montgomery

was called to a condition and menace in the city, growing more dangerous each day unless it be checked.

Existent Conditions.

Briefly, the facts are that the Fresh Air Camp of the Anti-Tuberculosis League is operated at an expense of \$600 monthly. The contributions approximate \$400, leaving a monthly deficit of \$200. Even with an expenditure of \$600 monthly the Fresh Air Camp is badly handicapped in doing the work for which it was designed. It can only care for a limited number of consumptive patients. The camp, after this campaign, hopes to be in a position to care for every applicant. It can't now except by discharging some incurable patients and practically doubling its accommodations.

The camp has worked wonders in Montgomery even under its great handicap. It has effected cures in a great number of cases and certainly has prevented scores of additional cases by isolating, or removing patients from the probability of communicating it to other members of their families.

Despite the work of the league, however, tuberculosis has cost Montgomery approximately \$4,000,000 in loss of life and earning capacity within the last five years. A real menace is that only about half of the cases actually are reported. The number of known deaths from tuberculosis, reported to the authorities, practically doubles the number of cases reported before death.

Loss Is Enormous.

This enormous loss in money to the city and county through deaths from tuberculosis can be curtailed very materially, if not entirely eliminated. It requires a very considerable sum of money for the actual care of the patients and the educational work for the prevention of the disease.

The sum would be ample, if such a thing were possible, if it were commensurate with the money being expended in the eradication of the boll weevil. Yet the boll weevil is not so expensive to the state as tuberculosis if statistics are to be credited.

Montgomery will be appealed to February 29 to give to its most worthy charity and to give more liberally than it has given in the past. The giving will be in the nature of taking out memberships in the Anti-Tuberculosis League, or making even a larger personal contribution.

Strauss Is In Charge.

To give in this instance is to receive. Every dollar invested will pay ten times its worth in actual direct benefit. It will mean the improving of working conditions, the conservation of lives that are valuable to Montgomery's future development and the protection for yourself and those dear to you from the great White Plague.

The campaign for funds will be under the direct supervision of Leopold Strauss, chairman of the special campaign committee. Mr. Strauss has been eminently successful in this work,

having been chairman of the steering committee which recently raised \$10,000 in Montgomery for the Jewish war sufferers.

Mr. Strauss will be assisted in his work by the following committee:

C. H. Allen, vice chairman; Simon Gassenheimer, W. K. Pelzer, Mike Mohr, Ray Rushton, Isidore Weil, M. C. Scott, Abe Behr, John McIntyre, Jacob L. Wolff, Dr. Charles A. Thigpen, Myron Lobman, J. S. Pinckard, Dr. Gaston J. Greil, M. A. Vincentelli, T. J. Reynolds John P. Kohn, J. L. Hall, A. M. Baldwin, M. Cody, A. L. Lehman, J. H. Hardaway, E. Meertief, R. E. Steiner, R. Clayton Tullis and F. Stollenwerck.

A committee on publicity was named being composed as follows: Clifford G. Franklin, chairman, J. Harry Weil, Myron Lobman, Miss Lucy Dowe and Miss Pauline Lewy.

Many Committees Named.

A large number of canvassing committees have been named. Each will organize and outline its work to see that no office building, store, or manufacturing plant in the city is overlooked.

This committee will not ask for a contribution, but it will urge every person in Montgomery who feels the responsibility for the health of his neighbor, as well as himself, to become a member of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and through the membership fees enable the league to carry on the work along a sufficiently broad scale to be effective.

The members of these committees are published below. For the greater part they are business men whose time is valuable to them. If you contemplate becoming a member of the league it would be a great help if you would communicate with the league offices, telephone number 3011, and give the amount of your subscription, or mail it to the offices in the Bell building. This will save the committee the trouble of calling upon you personally and will give it the more time for a thorough canvass.

Soliciting Committees.

Following are the committees:
Bank officials and employees—T. J. Reynolds, J. M. Baldwin.
Fire insurance, real estate—E. D. Joseph, M. S. Gerson, J. M. Nicrosi.
Life insurance—E. G. Branch, J. C. Haas.

Clothing stores, furnishings, tailors—Alex Rice, Henry Strauss.
Department stores and millinery—E. Meertief and Harry Danziger.

Retail grocers (fire limits)—R. T. Aldworth, G. F. Nettles.
Stores western and southern part of Montgomery—E. Helipern, J. S. Hamilton.

Stores eastern and northern part of Montgomery—Max Ginsburg, A. J. Mount.

Wholesale and manufacturing, west side of Commerce street—F. G. Salter, Emil Wise, B. S. Greil.

Wholesale and manufacturing, east

side of Commerce street—R. M. Hobble, Mose Kahn, W. E. Pitts.
Auto dealers and supplies—L. L. Hallie, C. D. Owen, E. H. Jackson.
Hotels and cafes—B. Wolff and Leslie D. Fairchild.
Building supplies, machinery and lumber—J. C. Fischesser and J. M. Kennedy.

General Stores.

General stores—Mike Mohr, M. Gerson, Jr.

Cotton merchants warehouse and compress—J. H. Hardaway, A. L. Lehman, Isidore Weil.

Manufacturers of soft drinks, coal and wood dealers—J. E. Britt, T. N. Pugh, C. P. Anderson.

Meats, fish, etc.—W. P. Sandwich, Joe Strauss.

Drug stores and soft drinks—E. C. Andrew, Sam Wolff.

Shoe stores, florists, novelty and crockery stores—J. N. Jones, J. M. Davis.

First National Bank building, excluding bank—Charles Tallman and Julian Strassburger.

Bell Building

Bell building—C. F. Moritz, William Williams, N. M. Sweatt.

Printers and stationers—Berto Johnson, Leo Gassenheimer.

Moving pictures, theatres, light and traction companies Vandiver building.—E. P. Flowers and W. M. Browder Jr.

Merchandise brokers—J. M. Cody and A. Livingston.
Live Stock and Stables—M. C. Scott and S. Roswald, Jr.

Barbers and bakers—Luke Thompson and Joe Toole.

Plumbers, contractors, electricians.—Hopson Owen, M. W. Stewart and I. O. Anderson.

Professors, principals, teachers.—Prof. C. L. Floyd and Miss Dela Mohr.
State capitol—C. D. Smith, John Moffat.

Court house, city building, post office building, newspapers—C. T. Fitzpatrick, Horace Hood, Jr.

Railroad Attaches

Railroad officials and employees.—J. I. McKinney, F. G. Bennett.

Dentists—Dr. Kirkland, Dr. Perry, Dr. Trafford.

Doctors and specialists—Dr. Stevenson, Dr. McConico, Dr. Hubbard.

Attorneys—F. Stollenwerck, Jack Vardaman, F. H. Stern.

Churches fraternal orders societies and clubs—Clayton Tullis, P. A. Travis, Joe Seeman, Dallas Hurley, Julius Frank.

Not classified—Leopold Strauss, N. J. Greil, C. B. Teasley, D. W. Crossland, Ray Rushton.

Strauss' Address

In accepting the chairmanship of the general committee in charge of the campaign for funds, Mr. Strauss made an address in which he stressed the needs of the league and its worth to the city.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the tuberculosis situation in Montgomery, the address of Mr. Strauss is published below:

"In sounding the keynote of this campaign I suggest that our slogan should be 'for humanity's sake help the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League.' Let this slogan ring from every house-top and on every thoroughfare.

"You gentlemen know what the

worth of the fresh air camp means to this city and to its citizens; it means taking care of the afflicted, soothing them in their gloomy condition and should they pass away, tender and loving watchers are at their bedside.

It still does a greater work and that is, to carry on within its resources the prevention of the spread of this most dreadful disease.

Monthly Deficit \$200.

"Yet with all the noble work of the men and women who for many years have given their time and money in behalf of this great work in trying to save human lives, we find even with the most rigid economy this great and noble institution is without funds, showing a deficit of \$200 monthly.

"It is with a great deal of regret that it comes to my notice in going over the list of membership that so many of our well-to-do and prominent citizens are not among the present subscribers.

"Surely the financial condition of this league must have never been properly made known to these non-members, as I have known the people of Montgomery for a long time and they have never failed to quickly and liberally respond whenever called upon for charity.

"To put this institution on a safe and sound basis so as to keep up its improvements and enlarge its scope of usefulness we must and will get a monthly subscription list of \$75 as it is absolutely necessary to get this amount every month.

"How are we going to get it? I will tell you how.

Method is Devised.

"There are over 25 multimillionaire foreign and domestic corporations represented in this city, such as public utilities, fertilizer companies, cotton seed oil plants, branch stores and other mercantile industries, of which scarcely any of them are contributors and I do not know whether any of them have ever been asked.

"I will write letters to each of them and ask for from each, a subscription of from \$5 to \$10 annually.

"There are over 11 well-to-do business firms and manufacturers each operating on a capital from \$50,000 and as high as \$1,000,000.

"Each of these should subscribe \$2.50 and upwards a month and there are several hundred men and women in this city who are well able to give \$1 a month. Therefore, working on this basis and I am sure that none could object to it, we should at least get \$750 standing income every month.

"Giving to the poor and afflicted is the greatest gratitude we can show God.

First Fruits Shown.

"Since The Advertiser opened this campaign last Sunday we received an annual subscription of \$25 in cash besides several smaller checks and several names from those who signified their willingness to become active members.

"I also suggest that you should take notice that we have what is known as a 'memorial fund' also a 'life membership' as some of our people may wish to perpetuate the name of a dear one who has passed away and only the interest from such will be used towards the running expenses.

"Hereafter the officers will issue once a year a printed report of the condition of the league, containing also the

names of every member or contributor.

"Tuesday, the 29th of February, will be the day for these committees to canvass the city. The 29th of February only comes every four years, therefore it is self-suggestive that we make this one of the 1916 memorable in the history of Montgomery in the cause of charity. From now on, I hope each and every one of you will talk this matter to your friends and neighbors and get what subscribers you can before the 29th thereby making the work lighter for the committees."

"Let us make charity-giving a fashion! In these days of progressiveness you can make virtue or vice a fashion. The strongest arm to virtue is morality and next to morality is consideration or charity, therefore here in Montgomery let us make charity a fashion."

EVENING POST

New York City

TELLS OF PIONEER WORK IN CONVALESCENT FIELD

BURKE FOUNDATION ISSUES ITS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Operates Group of Eleven Buildings
as Main Institution for Care of Men
and Women at White Plains —
Branches for Boy Patients and
Colored Women—Gives "Cycle of
Co-operation" — Praises National
Urban League—Had 4,058 Patients.

The field for institutions for the care of convalescents discharged from the hospitals of the city is a large and as yet undeveloped and indeterminate one, according to the first annual report of the Winifred Masterton Burke Foundation, which has recently been published.

The institution was founded and endowed by the late John Masterton Burke in memory of his mother. It consists of a group of eleven buildings for the care of men and women, comprising the main institution, at White Plains; "Valley Rest," for the care of colored women, also at White Plains, and "Sunny Brae," the boys' branch at the old Burke estate in Mt. Vernon. By taking over the women convalescents from Campbell Cottages (New York Hospital Branch), the Foundation also helped to make possible the establishment there of a pavilion for adolescent girl convalescents. A four-story brick building at 325 East 57th St. was purchased, and has been al-

tered to serve as headquarters for the admission department. A few beds are maintained for patients in transit.

GAVE 83,472 DAYS OF TREATMENT.

Patients were first received at the main institution on April 7, 1915. "Sunny Brae" and "Valley Rest" were opened on June 22 and July 10, respectively, of the same year. The report is for the year ending April 30, 1916. During this period 1,882 men and 1,666 women patients were admitted to the main institution. The total number of days of treatment was 73,711 and the average stay was three weeks. Twenty-five were returned to hospitals, relapsed or seriously ill, and 86 were readmitted during the year. The average number of admissions per day during the last two months of the fiscal year was 207. The patients admitted were almost equally divided between medical and surgical cases.

At "Sunny Brae" 379 boys were admitted during the ten months covered by the report, and they were given 7,437 days of treatment. Colored women to the number of 131 were admitted to "Valley Rest," and given 2,324 days of treatment. Supervision over the admission and running of this branch for colored patients has been from the beginning almost entirely in the hands of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes. Although the institutions are twenty-five miles or more from New York city, the patients have been largely transported in specially equipped automobiles. Lately, use has also been made of the train service to supplement the motors. The report continues:

The convalescent field is not clearly outlined as yet; its areas are constantly extending and changing. The Foundation is pioneering here, to great extent, in the convalescence of men in large groupings, boys from twelve to sixteen years of age, colored people, cardiacs, surgical-dressing cases, and in the experimental and limited reception of needy persons in various border-line conditions that have been considered generally inadmissible to such institutions.

The Foundation is being increasingly appealed to for advisory assistance in convalescent and allied problems throughout the country. Despite constant outside influences towards deviation into various other lines of relief, the Foundation desires to continue its efforts within this convalescent field, finding therein broad possibilities, with many urgent and unappreciated needs and problems.

CYCLE OF CO-OPERATIONS.

One principal aim is to increase the proportion of constructive, and also of preventive, convalescence. These terms, while not very definite, apply valuably in practice. Giving a few weeks of pleasant residence to a woman having fair connections and support and no planned productivity, may be thought of as passive convalescence. Contrast with this the restoration and replacing thus in

work and contentment of the family wage-earner, or depleted mother nearing permanent breakdown. Cardiacs having records of months of each year in hospitals, and who, by directed rest plus occupation-therapy, are upbuilt for long periods of continuance in reasonable productivity, furnish good examples of the more difficult but worthy forms of this preventive and constructive effort.

A complete cycle of coöperations may often be thus outlined: A fatigued and failing worker sent to the country for preventive recuperation, returns to a year or two of fair production, fails again, and applies for readmission, is urged to have more thorough diagnosis; serious underlying conditions are found, operation, followed by full restoration in the convalescent institution, with home and suitable work arranged for the return. (A too frequent and deplorable gap between the return and the right employment indicates one of the remaining problems.)

The report also takes up the problem of provision for the country convalescence of the colored people of New York and praises the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes for the type of coöperation given to the Foundation in this field. Says the report:

From the first the Foundation recognized the need, limited but definite, of provision for country convalescence of the colored people of New York, a population of 110,000, and steadily increasing. Practically no convalescent beds have hitherto been available. A suitable house in White Plains was rented and arranged to accommodate fourteen women. The first patients were taken July 10, 1915.

The home has been very successful, the patients showing peculiarly favorable response to this form of relief. Extensions are under way to meet the growing demand, and provision of a few beds for colored men is soon to be made.

The setting-up and management of this branch work has been given over almost wholly to the National League or Urban Conditions Among Negroes, the admitting of patients being through their offices in New York. The highest credit is due this organization for the successful conduct of what has proved to be a notable addition to the city's health making instrumentalities.

Mention is also made of the coöperation and interest shown by the various hospitals and other institutions of Westchester County with the Foundation. The number of convalescent patients admitted from the county has been increasing

THE DENTAL CLINIC FOR COLORED CHILDREN

Proves a Signal Success; 700 Children Visit Clinic on Tuesday and Receive Cream and Tooth

Brushes. "Yes, it really happened and the half has not been told," said Dr. Leach. "There is no limit to the amount of good this effort will accomplish if it is continued. Dr. W. E. Hibbett, our efficient health off-

cer, is doing everything to make this thing go, and we must not fail. The citizens, lodges and churches are responding and we hope the Parent-Teacher Associations will come to their rescue. 'A tooth brush for every child' is our slogan and we must not fail. The committee wishes to acknowledge the following donations:

Dr. J. H. Hale, 100 brushes.
Dr. W. E. Hibbett, 100 brushes.
Bright Jewel Lodge Abraham, 116.
Joseph Lodge Abraham, 100.
Dr. J. C. Napier, 250.
Rev. Preston Taylor, 200.
St. Paul A. M. E. Church, 100.
Dr. J. B. Singleton lectured to 200 children at the Bethlehem House and gave each child a tube of dental cream and tooth brush.

CUTS.
DR. W. E. HIBBETT,
City Health Official who made the Free Dental Clinic Possible.

DR. J. L. LEACH,
City School Medical Inspector, who made the Dental Clinic go.

DR. A. L. WHITTAKER,
Who lectured to 500 school children on Dental and Oral Hygiene and gave each child a tooth brush and tube of cream at the Meharry College.

Gratifying Facts.

"While our annual report is not complete in several respects, still it shows some very interesting and very gratifying facts."

"Basing our total population on an estimate of 190,000, white 115,900 (61 per cent) and 74,100 colored (39 per cent) and as all death rates are based on number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants we have a white death rate of 11.11 and a colored death rate of 19.81, a total death rate, white and colored, of 14.56 for the year 1915. The total number of deaths for the year were 2,768, white 1,298 and colored 1,468."

"For the year 1914 the total number of deaths was 2,925, white 1,442 and colored 1,483. The death rate figured on a basis of 185,000 population, divided 61 per cent white and 39 per cent colored, was 12.78 for the whites, 20.55 for the colored and 15.81 for the total population. This showed a decrease in both white and colored death rates over former years."

"While the death rates of both races are lower for the year 1915, the decrease is especially marked in the white death rate. The lack of marked decrease in the negro death rate is due to the excessive death rate from tuberculosis among the colored people. We had 392 deaths from this disease during the year, 239 of these being colored. The colored race being only a little more than a third of the population furnishes nearly two-thirds of the deaths from tuberculosis. As this is one of the most important problems of the health department, steps are being taken to provide more adequate facilities for the negroes at Battle Hill sanitarium."

"One of the specially gratifying features of the report for 1915 is the low death rate from typhoid fever, only 21 persons having died from this disease during the year, the lowest rate in the history of the city. The total deaths from typhoid fever in the city of Atlanta during the past five years follows: 1915, twenty-one; 1914, seventy-one; 1913, twenty-nine; 1912, fifty-nine; 1911, ninety."

"The birth rate for the year 1915 is higher than in any previous year as shown by our records. Gratifying progress is being made in getting births reported to this office. The total number of births reported for 1915 so far is 3,160. This number will be considerably increased by later reports."

430 Negroes Die In Past Five Months

165 WHITES SUCCUMBED DURING SAME PERIOD

31 Negro Children and 1 White Child Under 10 years Died Since April 22nd

According to a report submitted Tuesday by City Health Officer Brunner, it was found that for the past five months there were 165 deaths among the white population. For a like period, the number of deaths among Negroes was nearly three times as large, the exact figure being 430. The decrease in the death rate of the whites was 17 while there was no decrease in the Negro death rate.

A great disparity was shown in the number of deaths among white children under 10 years of age to that among Negro children since April 22nd. There was but a single white child to die from April 22nd to May 31st while a total number of 31 Negro children passed away in that period.

Ta Tribune reporter, Dr. Brunner said yesterday that a great number of the deaths among Negroes occurred among the infants, by far many more than among the whites, but that after the age of four years the Negro child was particularly strong and had a fine chance to reach maturity. It was the opinion of the health officer that the great death rate among Negro children was caused by mal-nutrition, ignorance and a failure of parents to consult physicians when their children were ill.

Following are the number of deaths for the first five months since 1903.

	Whites	Negroes
1903	197	349
1904	244	468
1905	261	535
1906	208	369
1907	243	440
1908	214	426
1909	197	355
1910	238	430
1911	251	592
1912	232	447
1913	186	422
1914	218	460
1915	182	467
1916	165	430

The Savannah
Tribune
4/29/16

Health - 1916

WOMEN TO MAKE SANITARY INSPECTION OF HOMES

Committee Named at Largely Attended Meeting Yesterday to Take Charge of Work—Hearty Co-operation of Women Pledged to Make City Clean and Healthy

The women of Birmingham will make a sanitary inspection of the homes of the city as part of their work toward making Birmingham a sanitary place within the next 60 days. This was decided by representatives of practically every women's club in the city at an enthusiastic meeting held in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Seale Harris, general chairman, was authorized to name a committee to perfect plans for the sanitary inspection, and he named the committee last night as follows: Mrs. J. F. Graham, Mrs. DuPont Thompson, Mrs. R. F. Johnston, Mrs. Leo Oberdorfer, Mrs. J. O. Hammun. This committee will meet with the civic sanitation committee, of which Dr. Harris is chairman, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Tutwiler, and the proposed inspection of all Birmingham will be gone over carefully and the plan worked out in detail.

The meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon was attended by representatives of practically every organization in Birmingham. Not only women, but men came in large numbers, and many of those present arose and told what they felt should be done to make Birmingham sanitary.

A large delegation came up from Bessemer, and promised its support in any plan which might be formed in Birmingham for the betterment of health conditions in Jefferson county. The Bessemer delegation told what the city of Bessemer was doing to eliminate disease, and asked that it be called upon to aid in the fight Birmingham is making.

Dr. T. D. Parke was the first speaker, and he explained what the citizen's committee is doing in stamping out disease here. Dr. Parke was followed by Commissioner Hornady, who asked the aid of the clubs and fraternal organizations of Birmingham in eliminating the 8000 dry closets of the city, and making it absolutely sanitary within 60 days.

"Public sentiment can accomplish more than any of our laws," said the commissioner of public health, "and we want to arouse the public and eliminate these pests. House owners have done and are doing all they can to evade the laws regarding the installation of sanitary closets. They can't stand against public sentiment, even though they may evade the laws."

Mrs. Richard F. Johnston was called upon to make a talk by Dr. Seale Harris, who presided. Mrs. Johnston said the women of Birmingham could do anything they wanted to. "And Birmingham

women are thoroughly aroused," she said. "You can always count upon them, and they will help to make Birmingham a sanitary city within the next 60 days."

Mrs. R. DuPont Thompson next was called upon by Dr. Harris.

"The women really are interested and mean to do something," said Mr. Thompson. "If this campaign succeeds, the men will have to pay for it. If it fails the women and children will have to pay for it—in something more precious than gold; something which cannot be measured in terms of wealth. We are going to put our shoulders to the wheel with these men and help to wipe out tuberculosis and typhoid forever and forever."

"Mr. Chairman, I am willing to pledge myself for personal work in this campaign, not for days, weeks or months, but for years. Mrs. Johnston said that the women of Birmingham could do anything. Well, I want to see them try, for health regulates our morals, our wealth and our happiness."

Several other women made short addresses along the line that the women were willing to do everything they could to help in the fight for a healthful city. One woman suggested that the work should start with Morris avenue.

"I was over on Morris avenue some weeks ago," she said, "and was horrified to see the filth and dirt that prevailed. It appeared not to have been cleaned in years. The matter was taken up with one of the women's clubs, but nothing came of it. I was told by a friend that conditions had been bettered recently. I went over to investigate and found the filth worse than ever before. Not only had the accumulation of years which I observed on my first visit remained untouched, but the dirt which had gathered since my first visit had augmented the horror of the scene."

"We talk of cleaning up Birmingham, and of inspecting the homes of our people from a sanitary standpoint! Why not clean up Morris avenue to start the work off? There's where we housewives get all our vegetables; all of our food products must come through that cesspool of filth. The street vendors of vegetables stock their wagons on Morris avenue and permit their horses to stand under Twenty-second street bridge. This place is particularly filthy, and should be cleaned. Start the campaign there, and a good work toward the conservation of health will have been done."

Dr. Harris was authorized to appoint a committee of five men to act as a finance committee and raise funds with which to wage the warfare against filth and disease. The meeting adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Conserving Baby Life Discussed at Meeting For "Better Babies"

Mrs. Henderson Presides While Dr. Dawson and Hubbard Talk of Infant Mortality

Admission 3-3-16
"What can be done to decrease infant mortality," was a subject handled scientifically and practically by Mrs. Charles Henderson, who presided at the first mass meeting, Thursday night at the Lanier High School in the interest of "Better Babies."

Mrs. Henderson said that women were not doing anything new, but they were meeting a condition which had arisen with progress and civilization; that it had been the mode of operation for the "man to provide and the women to conserve" since the beginning of time and that the baby should be the first consideration in a question, not only of conservation but of the future race.

Women from every woman's organization are working in the interest of "better babies" and are endeavoring to reduce infant mortality, which is so appalling in the United States as well as other and more crowded countries. The efforts of these women are producing results, according to statistics given, yet there are thirteen out of every one-hundred infants that die under one year of age.

Blind Could Be Made To See
Dr. Horace Dawson, Montgomery's child specialist, gave some interesting information on preventable diseases and statistics to prove that infant mortality could be greatly reduced merely by precaution against infections. Dr. Dawson said in part:

"Every birth should be reported within twenty-four hours for a number of reasons. First—because there is a blank on every birth certificate for the filling out of a question concerning the child's eyes. This question answered will show whether the doctor has taken the necessary step with regard to filmy eyes or eyes that show signs of puss. By immediately using a simple solution of nitrate of silver, eighty-five per cent of the blind eyes could be made to see."

A few statistics were given as follows:

New York City, during 1910, lost one hundred and twenty-five babies out of every thousand under one year of age, Boston, during the same year, lost one hundred and twenty-six babies out of every thousand.

Washington, D. C., lost one hundred and fifty-two babies out of every thousand.

New Orleans lost one hundred and sixty-two out of every thousand.

Montgomery lost one hundred and seventy-eight out of every thousand, which gives it the worst record for infant mortality of any of the cities

listed.

New York, in 1914, had reduced this rate from one-hundred and twenty-five to ninety-four, and during the same four years Montgomery's infant mortality list increased from one hundred and seventy-eight to one hundred and eighty-three, which was considered a "backward progress" by Dr. Dawson.

Montgomery Infant Mortality Increasing.

Montgomery's statistics show that during the past year there were more deaths under one year of age than births which as explained by the child specialist, could not be true, but Dr. Dawson expressed his desire for better and clearer records that death and birth rates might be more accurately calculated.

"There are 2,000 institutes for the feeble minded in the United States and Canada alone, one-third of these imbeciles being capable of reproducing their kind. If we could stop the propagation of such a race for just one generation, one-third of the criminality would be wiped out of this country," he said.

Dr. Dawson advocated Infant Welfare Stations where good, pure milk could be obtained by the poor people who could not afford to buy the proper food for their babies. That is mothers could or would nurse their babies, a great per centage of the lives of infants could be saved, was a point strongly emphasized. Because mothers must work in factories and because many of them are not properly nourished themselves, they are unable to nurse their babies. Certified cows milk is the next best food recommended by Dr. Dawson, whose specialty is the child.

Community Nursing.
Dr. T. Brannon Hubbard talked on "Community Nursing" and the good that could be done by visiting nurses and by constant efforts on the part of these nurses, and doctors, to educate parents in the poorer districts so that they would appreciate the benefit and absolute necessity of sanitation, if they would prevent disease among children, as well as grown people.

"Without education in these districts," said Dr. Hubbard, "we can never hope to get anywhere. It isn't the parent of wealth, who has every convenience, that we must look after, but the people who live in tenements, and poor quarters where they have no conveniences and no education. It might surprise the people of Montgomery to know that when a doctor is called to a confinement case, the hardest thing to get is simple boiling water."

Miss Rogers of Florida, who has charge of the Florida Home Society for Children, made a plea for the homeless child, the child who had never been kissed and the child who is never cuddled at cuddling time.

Mrs. Guy Smith sang "Where Did you Come From, Baby, Dear," and Mrs. Howard Seay sang "A Little Pink Rose" as a concluding bit of sentiment.

ment in favor of the child.

Mass meetings will be held in neighborhood schools each evening, except Sunday, through next week (Baby Week) in the interest of infants and with a view to educating people in the science of conserving the future race.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

SANATORIA FOR NEGROES

Senator Smith Launches Campaign To Aid Colored Consumptives.

URGES STATE TO TAKE ACTION

Suggests Plan Recommended By Expert, But Would Try Any Promising Results.

United States Senator John Walter Smith yesterday launched a movement to have the State make some provision for the care and cure of the thousands of tubercular colored people in Maryland.

In an interview Senator Smith, to whom is mainly due the establishment of the State Sanatorium at Sabillasville, strongly urged that, in the interest of both races, the State should take prompt steps to care for the colored tubercular victims, and said that he intended to use all his energies to impress upon the next Legislature the necessity of making an appropriation for this purpose.

Thousands Benefited.

He said:

"The State Sanatorium was established exclusively for white patients. It has been in operation nearly 10 years and its work has been wonderfully blessed to thousands. The taxpayers support it without a murmur of complaint. A pioneer in the field, it is no longer an experiment, but a success."

"As president so long of the State Sanatorium Board of Managers, I have noted with gratitude out of the total failures and successes what the net results of sanatorium treatment can be made. This but emphasises the fact that the State's duty is by no means so much as half done so long as no provision exists for at least a substantial share by the thousands of tubercular colored people in Maryland. They are sick. They are here. Humanity demands that they be cared for."

"The most narrow selfish considerations, likewise, imperatively demand of the whites that the sources of infection the colored people furnish be controlled. Consider for a moment how the colored people, many of them grossly tubercular, do the laundry, cooking, nursing and, indeed, the domestic household work in general for the whites. The colored people are particularly pitiful and particularly susceptible and non-resistant to tuberculosis. They are a source of especial danger to both races. Untaught, and consequently heedless of modern preventive methods, they criminally infect their colored

ciates and white patrons. The present situation is intolerable.

State Must Act.

"True, State care of any substantial part of the tubercular colored people is a big and difficult problem, an expensive problem. The problem won't solve itself. The State must do it. The evils and expense resulting from delay cannot be overestimated. The work will pay. Let us take at least one step forward. Many experienced and devoted men, doctors and laymen, have given work without stint to open the eyes and pocket-books of the public to the emergency. They have sought to perfect as well some workable plan—the means available and the characteristics of the race considered—for the State care of the tubercular colored.

"Every scheme for tubercular sanatoria, of course, involves difficulties and objections. I am wedded to no particular plan. Possibly the able and painstaking study of the colored tubercular problem made by Dr. Louis Hamman, formerly of the Phipps Dispensary, and Dr. Victor F. Cullen, superintendent of the State Sanatorium, has developed the best suggestions so far. Their ability and practical experience at least justify respect for any scheme they recommend. In brief, their reported plan, as outlined, is for a number of small sanatoria to be built and supported by the State and distributed throughout the State near the larger colored centres. These sanatoria, wherever possible, may be affiliated with the existing State-aided hospitals and should be under the general direction of a central body.

"This plan, in the main, probably offers more advantages at less expense with fewer drawbacks than any other. Possibly some genius can work out a better plan. However, any plan suits me that promises results. The first thing is to secure a suitable appropriation to fight the peril our people face at our very doors and, in fact, within our homes.

Finances Are Better.

"The State Treasury was embarrassed in the last session of the Legislature; the session was unpropitious to push the plan. With fast improving financial prospects, the times seem ripe to make a substantial beginning next session on this tremendously important work. It is a duty we owe ourselves and others to do something effective to relieve this serious and melancholy condition.

"I want to devote all the time and energy at my command to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of making a generous appropriation for colored tuberculosis sanatoria. I shall do my best to co-operate with the many capable men and women who have this subject at heart. Backed by the press and by an aroused public sentiment, such as we know exists, I feel confident that the Legislature cannot fail to deal with this subject in a spirit of broad-minded generosity. In two years I believe the State will have these colored tuberculosis sanatoria in operation and doing good."

EVERY EVENING

Wilmington, Del.

NOV 2 1916

HEALTH WEEK IS ON FOR NEGRO POPULATION

Noted Medical Authorities From This and Other Cities Take Part in Work.

A health week, designed to interest the Negro population of Wilmington, was held last year by Dr. Conwell Banton, the medical director at the Edgewood Sanitarium, and the affair was such a success that the second annual Negro health week is now being held at Ezion M. E. Church, Ninth and French streets.

Among some of the more prominent names seen on the program are those of Dr. Myer Solis Cohen of Philadelphia, pediatricist to the Jewish Hospital; Dr. John I. McDougald, gynecologist to the Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. Mabel Irwin, Max Barber of Philadelphia, Dr. Henry M. Minton of the Phipps Institute, Dr. Algernon Brashear Jackson, superintendent of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. Albert Robin, chief of staff of the Wilmington Dispensary; Dr. Charles M. Montgomery of the Phipps Institute, Dr. B. C. Truitt of the Philadelphia Board of Health, Dr. R. Wellesley Bailey of Philadelphia, Dr. Stanton McCard and Dr. W. H. Wright of Baltimore, Mrs. William S. Hilles of Wilmington, Dr. Agnes Berry of Philadelphia.

These are but a few of the interesting speakers on the five nights' program.

The women of Wilmington send teachers, settlement workers and members of the splendid auxiliary to represent them.

Every paper given or picture shown or lecture delivered has been of highest educational value. The good accomplished by this annual health week, it is expected, will be far reaching and incalculable.

Today's program is appended:

7.30 p. m.—Lantern slides; violin duet, Messrs. I. Scott and O. N. Jones, Miss Henrietta Gray at the piano; cornet solo, Norman Scott.

8 p. m.—Rev. J. W. Jewett, pastor Mt. Joy M. E. Church, presiding; invocation; selection, Mt. Joy choir; "The Nervous System and Its Relation to Health," Dr. R. Wellesley Bailey, Philadelphia, Pa.; song, children, T. G. S. kindergarten; "Woman Suffrage: Its Effect on the Health of the Community," Mrs. Alice M. Dunbar-Nelson; selection, choir; "Baby God-mothers," a Health playlet in one scene, the children; "A Plea for Greater Co-operation on the Part of the Layman with the Board of Health," Dr. B. C. Truitt, Philadelphia Board of Health; "Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis, as Seen by a Nurse," Miss C. L. Byrd, R. N. Edgewood Sanitarium; selection, choir; "Are We Living Right?" Dr. H. Stanton McCard, Baltimore, Md.; selection, choir.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Chicago Defender 2/12/16.

NOTHING IS OF MORE IMPORTANCE to the public than the prevention of disease, and for this reason the reports of the health department and the Tuberculosis Commission should have wide attention. When it is considered that there are thousands suffering with tuberculosis and that other thousands are continually contracting the disease each year, the magnitude of the problem becomes apparent.

The campaign of education carried on for some years has not been without its effect on the intelligent portion of the population. Consumptives no longer mingle freely and without safeguards in our present life. In known cases of the disease precautions are practiced more and more. One of the peculiarities of this dreadful disease is that the sufferer rarely believes he is afflicted until he has reached a stage where a cure is almost an impossibility. It is said that our race is more susceptible to the disease than other races. In a certain southern state tuberculosis kills one white man out of every 856 and one colored man out of every 370. It is evident, therefore, that if the terrible malady is to be conquered an intelligent fight must be put up immediately.

So much has been written in our Health Notes by Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, who is acknowledged to be the greatest authority on tuberculosis the race has, regarding the preventive measures to be taken, that the readers of this paper are pretty well informed on the subject and the death rate in this city since the establishment of free clinics has been materially decreased. Still the campaign must be kept up unceasingly until this dreadful malady, if not entirely wiped out, is only found occasionally. Let it not be said—especially since we are the greatest victims—that we are not doing everything in our power to aid the cause.

Department of Medicine, Hygiene and Sanitation

EDITOR

DR. CHAS. A. JACKSON

(Address all communications to The Houston Observer Pub. Co., 419½ Milam St., Houston, Texas. Phone Preston 6958.)

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Preventive medicine is that department of medical science that treats of the prevention of disease. It is principally based on the tenets of hygiene and sanitation. Medicine, like all other sciences, has its history. It has passed through different periods of development and the present day physician is the embodiment of the cumulative medical knowledge of the ages.

Present day medicine is composed of all the best medical lore of the development of the science; it has discarded the chaff of each age and retained all that was good. Some of our diseases still bear as a synonym the name of some medical celebrity, who centuries ago described its course any symptoms or outlined its treatment so vividly and accurately that it has not been improved upon to this present day.

Medicine has had its age of antiseptics, its age of germ theory, and

now, principally, as the result of the knowledge derived from these two ages, it is now flourishing in an age known as the age of preventive medicine.

The history of nations is the history of their health. As a nation's health permanently improves or declines, so does the world power of that nation flourish or wane. Imperial Rome, who from her seven hills ruled the world, fell and her fall is attributed to lack of preventive medicine. It was her malarial swamps that sapped the strength and vitality of her veterans of a thousand battle fields. Lack of preventive medicine, an undeveloped science at that day, precipitated her downfall. De Lesseps, the engineering genius of his age, won riches and fame in building Suez canal; he lost both at Panama. His constructive ability was not at fault; he failed to reckon with disease, with yellow fever and malaria. It was lack of preventive medicine that defeated him.

BETTER HOUSING IN COLORED SECTIONS

Health Authorities Tell Whittier Center Members Need of Improved Conditions.

The improvement in health conditions in the colored sections of cities as the result of education and improved housing facilities was discussed yesterday afternoon before the members of the Whittier Center by several prominent health authorities at the Hotel Adelphi. The affair was a memorial meeting and luncheon in honor of the late Booker T. Washington. Among the principal speakers were: Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner of New York city; George M. Kober, secretary of the Housing Commission in Washington, and Dr. Samuel T. Mitchell, president of Delaware College.

Mr. Kober told how the improvement of housing conditions in the colored section of Washington and many other Southern cities has resulted in reducing the mortality in the race. "In the sections of which I speak," said Mr. Kober, "better housing conditions, coupled with instruction in sanitation, have not only lowered the death rate among the colored race, but gradually are eradicating the diseases prevalent among that people."

Improved housing conditions alone, according to Dr. Emerson, will not solve the problem of better health conditions either in the white or colored sections of a city. "While the betterment of housing conditions naturally is a big factor in the matter," said he, "it must travel hand-in-hand with education. The stamping out of ignorance is one of the most important factors to be considered."

"We may talk all we like about preparedness," continued Dr. Emerson, "but when we take into consideration the countless thousands in our cities who are unfitted for military service the question appears somewhat inconsistent. If we ever are going to be prepared we must do all in our power to remedy this state of affairs."

Dr. Mitchell told of the influence of education in uplifting the colored race.

The society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. H. R. M. Landis; vice-presidents, Dr. James Tyson and Charles J. Hatfield; secretary, Mrs. E. W. Tyle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. B. Leaf.

The Florida State Board of Health is sending a Health Train throughout the State of Florida to encourage better health conditions. The Afro-American Insurance Company of Jacksonville is co-operating with them by sending special letters to all of their agents requesting them to take the forward part in arousing the interest of the colored people in their communities to the importance of the Health Train.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS

JAN 1916

Odd Fellows' Health Bureau

Helpful Hints on Health and Sanitation.

1. It is the consensus of opinion of the health officials of the country that the indiscriminating use of patent medicines for any and every illness has contributed very much to the undermining of the health of the people. Where the health is not undermined, no good is done and considerable time is lost and large sums of money wasted in their use.

Particularly is this true in the case of tuberculosis. It matters not who advertises a certain remedy or medicine as a sure cure for tuberculosis, put him down as a quack, a swindler, a cheat. The cure of tuberculosis is not in any one remedy, but in certain hygienic measures, food, and medicines. If you have tuberculosis employ you a good physician to give you the treatment. Don't lose time with a quack, and don't waste your money on quack remedies.

2. Among the many things to be done to stamp out tuberculosis is for the people generally to live sober, temperance, moral lives thereby transmitting to their offspring strong and healthful constitutions capable of resisting the invasion of the disease germs. Tuberculosis prevails most among the depraved, immoral, intemperate, abject, filthy, profligate class of humanity. The offspring of this class of people are more susceptible to this and certain other diseases than other people.

"In placing the responsibility for the spread of infection, we must in the last analysis begin with the individual, rather than the institution. It is, theoretically, more the fault of the people than the fault of their surroundings. It is the fault of the people who make the homes. This great plague flourishes in the homes of the ignorant, amid poverty and squalor, but as has been well said, it is not alone the buildings which make the slums, but the people who live in them. Of course, bad housing conditions play a profound role in the endemicity of tuberculosis, but even could we give every family an airy, clean house so long as ignorance, carelessness, filth, dissipation, and alcoholism existed, we would still have slums, infected houses, and tuberculosis."

3. The above quotation is a strong argument in favor of the fundamental problem of education as the very best means of controlling the spread of contagious diseases. To control the spread of such diseases there must be such an education as makes one careful, clean, industrious, and thoughtful. Such hygienic information must become general among the people before the spread of tuberculosis will ever be stopped.

4. For the benefit of the tuberculosis a few suggestions here might not be out of place. A change of climate is said to be a valuable adjuvant in the regaining of the health of the tuberculous. A change of climate is nearly always good when it is done before the latter stages have been reached. A change from an unfavorable climate to a favorable one or from a good to a better one, is always preferable, but the scientists advance the thought that this rule is not always inflexible. Where a person has contracted tuberculosis in a favorable climate, a change to another, even to a seemingly less favorable one, may accomplish as much good for him as the reverse in others. In making climatic changes the native locality of the tuberculous must always be considered. A native of the Northern States where the winters are rigorous will do better in such climates as Colorado, while those who are natives of warmer sections of the United States will do better in such climates as Florida and Southern

California. The ideal climate for the average pulmonary patient in the earlier and more hopeful stages of the disease, is one where the extremes of temperature are not great with a pure atmosphere, relatively little humidity, much sunshine and all conditions which permit the person to live comfortably out of doors the largest number of days out of the year, and the largest number of hours out of the twenty-four. A seacoast climate is said to be very beneficial to tuberculous children because of the aseptic and ozonic quality of the air, and the iodides and other salts suspended therein.

5. Trade with the merchants that keep clean fresh goods and nice clean store rooms. A committee of ladies in a Wisconsin town went to investigate the hygienic condition both of the business and residential sections of their little city. They report that just as they went into one candy store the proprietor was brushing off his pans of taffy with an old feather duster.

At another store, they report that there was the most attractive window display of rows of apples and oranges and while they stood looking at it a tiny mouse ran out of a crack in the wall and played a long game of hide and seek among the fruit. At another store the cat was asleep in the cracker barrel, and at another store a purchase of rice was made which showed the signs of rats roosting in it. Another store was visited which was the loafing place of that neighborhood. In the center of this store stood an old stove. A fly-specked placard proclaimed, "Gentlemen will not spit on the stove." The ladies found that "gentlemen" did not; but they did what was infinitely worse—"They spat in a rickety box filled with filthy sawdust in the store which was covered with flies occasionally, the flies in turn covering the groceries at times.

Below is given a quotation from Mason on the fly: "The early fly's the one to swat. It comes before the weather's hot, and sits around and fills its legs, and lays at least ten million eggs, and every egg will bring a fly to drive us crazy by and by. Oh, every fly that skips our swatters will have five million sons and daughters, and countless first and second cousins, and aunts and uncles, scores of dozens and fifty billion nieces; so knock the blamed thing all to pieces. And every niece and every aunt unless we swat them so they can't, will lay enough dodgasted eggs to fill up ten five-gallon kegs, and all these eggs, are summer flies, will bring forth twenty trillionflies. And thus it goes, an endless chain, so all our swatting is in vain, unless we do that swatting soon, in Maytime and in early June. So, men and brothers, let us rise, gird up our loins and swat the flies! And sisters, leave your cozy bowers, where you have wasted golden hours; with ardor in your souls and eyes; roll up your sleeves and swat the flies."

From a sanitary point of view it is very important to swat the first flies that appear in the early spring; but as equally important if not more so is the fact of keeping clean premises so that flies can not breed on them.

**CLEAN-UP WEEK IS
NAMED FOR STATE
BY THE GOVERNOR**

Period Beginning With
Monday, April 3, Is De-

E. J. BRINSON, M. D.

signed in Official Proclamation Wednesday

Governor Henderson has issued a proclamation setting forth the week commencing April 3 as "Clean Up Week." In issuing the document the chief executive says. "To accomplish the greatest result along any line pertaining to the general welfare of the state, the citizens thereof must think and act in unison. Therefore it has become the custom to set aside

certain periods for the consideration of particular subjects, during which time the people are called upon to direct their thoughts and to unite their energies toward bringing about the condition sought to be attained."

During the period specified the people are called upon to remove and destroy waste material and filth, which not only breed disease but prove places of excellent incipency for fires.

The proclamation of the governor is as follows:

Governor's Proclamation

To accomplish the greatest results along any line pertaining to the general welfare of the state the citizens thereof must think and act in unison. Therefore it has become the custom to set aside certain periods for the consideration of particular subjects, during which time the people are called upon to direct their thoughts and to unite their energies toward bringing about the condition sought to be attained. We should all strive to conserve the health of the people, to make more beautiful the state and to remove the hazards from fire loss. Seeking to accomplish this end, under the inspiration of the Womans' Clubs of Alabama, it has become the custom to set aside a special week designated as "Clean Up Week," for the removal and destruction of waste material and filth that may become breeding places for flies and germs.

From day to day and from month to month there has been permitted to accumulate rubbish and garbage upon our premises, vacant lots, through the alleys and upon the streets of the towns and cities and along the highways of the state, that become not only unsightly but destroyers of our comforts and menaces to health. This accumulation of garbage and filth becomes breeding-places for germs and should be destroyed.

Conservation Of Health

The health and life of each citizen is largely in the keeping of his neighbor, and all should recognize this responsibility each to the other. Old cans and other vessels left in the open become breeding-places for mosquitoes. Rubbish in the closets, in cellars and elsewhere about the premises may prove the incipency of fires to destroy our homes, or conflagrations that consume great properties. Insurance may protect us against direct loss but it does not prevent fires or the destruction of property and wealth.

Desiring to increase the comforts of the people, to preserve their health and conserve the property and wealth of the state, I, Charles Henderson, governor of the state, do hereby designate and set aside the week commencing April 3rd as "Clean Up Week," and hereby call upon the people of the state to unite in their efforts in having a thorough cleaning of every nook and corner.

I urge upon all municipalities to cooperate by inaugurating a system that will guarantee a thorough cleaning of all premises, and request the enlistment and cooperation of the health authorities throughout the state in the work of restoring filth and germ-breeders wherever located.

Call On The Teachers

I call upon the teachers of the schools of the state to set aside a period during each day of this week in which the pupils shall be instructed

in hygienic subjects and the importance of preserving conditions which may tend to lessen the waste and loss by fire. Lectures to the schools by members of the medical profession or others interested in these subjects pertaining to health and by underwriters upon waste problems are especially invited during the above week. Literature pertaining to these subjects placed in the hands of the teachers prior to April 3rd will materially aid in the interest of the teachers and education of children along these important lines.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Alabama to be affixed, this the 15th day of March, 1916.

(Signed) Charles Henderson
Governor.
By the Governor: John Purifoy Secretary of State.

By W. J. Trent.

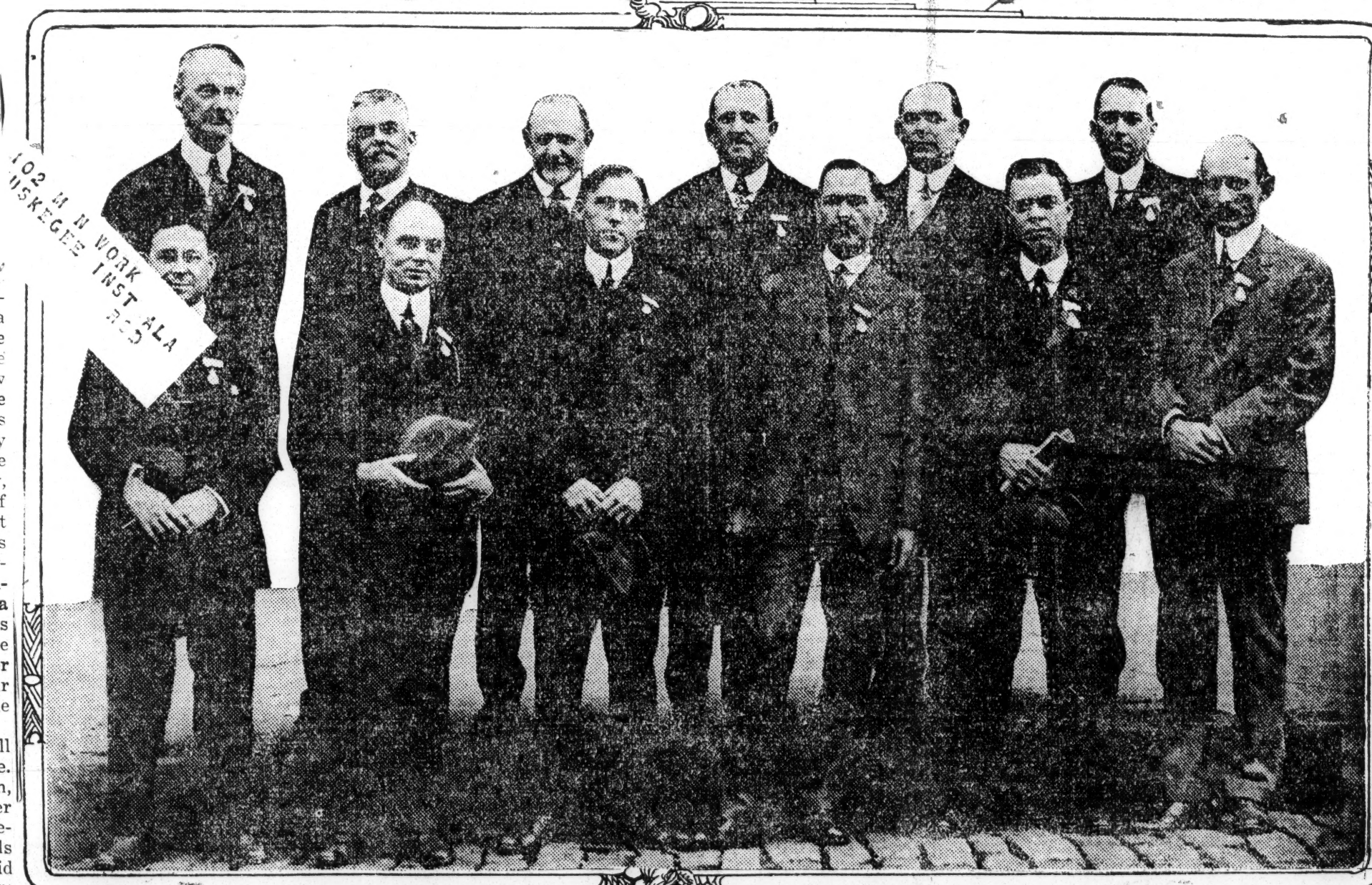
Atlanta Independent
The Colored Committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association in Atlanta is making a special appeal to the public in a way that no one will be hurt, and yet the purchase of a few stamps will greatly help the cause in this state and in this city. In his letter to the teachers in the city schools, and those in the private schools and colleges of the city, Chairman Pace states what to all of us should be an alarming fact, that out of every hundred deaths in this city, ten die of tuberculosis. Let every letter you send off from now until Xmas and every package bear a Red Cross stamp, each stamp costs just a penny. Let those who are selling the stamps also remember that M. Rich & Bros., will give a pair of fine blankets to the one selling the highest number of stamps.

If you wish to get a supply call Ivy 2910 and ask for Mr. H. H. Pace. Here is something for the children, who can help: "Little Jack Horner stood on a corner looking for something to buy. He turned on his heels and bought Christmas Seals, and said "What a good boy am I." Another: "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe. She had so many children she didn't know what to do. As she couldn't buy each one a Christmas toy she stuck a Red Cross Seal on each girl and boy.

Greates Doctors of United States Are Now in Atlanta Attending Convention of Southern Medical Association

Constitution

11-17-16



Top row, from left to right: Dr. C. L. Minor, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. J. H. White, Washington, D. C., member United States Public Health board; Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago, Ill., health editor The Chicago Tribune, former health commissioner of Chicago; Dr. Oscar Dowling, member of board of trustees and president of Louisiana State Board of Health; Dr. W. W. Crawford, Hattiesburg, Miss., board of trustees; Dr. Stuart McGuire, Richmond, Va., member board of trustees, dean of Medical College of Virginia. Lower row: Dr. H. H. Martin, Savannah, Ga., chairman of board of councilors; Dr. Seale Harris, Birmingham, Ala., secretary-treasurer of association and editor of the Southern Medical Journal; Dr. W. A. Selman, Atlanta, Ga., president Fulton County Medical association; Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., Charleston, S. C., president Southern Medical association; Dr. Stewart R. Roberts, of Atlanta, chairman of the local committee on arrangements; Dr. G. P. Huguley, of Atlanta, member of committee on arrangements.—(Photo by Frances E. Price, staff photographer.)



LEOPOLD STRAUS.
Chairman Campaign Committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.
Anti-Tuberculosis League,
408 Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala:

I herewith promise to pay \$..... every month toward the work
of the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Signed

Address

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Journal Inside 2/15/16.
The report of the City Health Commissioner for December shows a Negro death rate of 23.8. As compared with the colored mortality rate throughout the country, the Norfolk rate is not very bad. The rate is much too high, however, and there is not much promise of its reduction until tangible steps are taken on a large scale for the removal of the fundamental

cause of excessive Negro mortality—bad housing conditions. Air, fresh air, is what the Negro masses need, even more than bread; even more than clothing. Fewer Negroes die for the want of proper clothing and proper food than for the want of pure air. The Negro masses need less liquor, and more water, less meat and more vegetables, less foul air and more ventilation in their homes. How are these fundamental

changes to be brought about? The answer is in improved housing conditions.

In an address in Norfolk a few weeks ago Dr. W. A. Plecker of the State Board of Health said that no greater or more useful philanthropy was within the reach of man than to provide better housing conditions for the Negroes who by force of economic conditions are compelled to dwell in tenements.

The solution of this problem is largely in the hands of investors in Negro tenement property and employers of Negro labor in mills and other industrial plants. When the investor is convinced that a house with splendid ventilation and adequate sanitary plumbing will ultimately insure a healthier tenant and a better rent payer, and the employer is convinced that such improvements in the present tenement conditions will insure healthier and more efficient laborers, these two leading factors in the Negro's biggest problem will get their heads together with the view of revolutionizing the living conditions of the man at the bottom of our industrial system.

We have in Norfolk an example of what can be done in revolutionizing housing conditions among Negroes in the development of Titus Town, where, through the co-operation of brains, philanthropy and capital, a modern type of dwelling house is being built on a lot with ample width and depth to provide abundant fresh air for the occupants of the house, with space for the cultivation of flowers and a vegetable garden. Mr. Augustus T. Stroud, a truly philanthropic type of Southern gentleman, is being supported in this project by wise investors like Mr. C. E. Crawford and Mr. J. Frank East, a successful manufacturer and capitalist. Mr. East, who employs in his various mills probably a thousand Negro men, sees in Titus Town a model community for Negro workingmen, such as will afford Southern industrial plants and Southern homes an ample supply of healthy, con-

tented, efficient and moral laborers and Southern cities a much lower mortality rate.

The Titus Town plan not only affords the Negro laborer an opportunity to live in a better house, but affords him an opportunity to own the house. Under the Titus Town plan no honest, steady-working colored man need allow the lack of the usual "first payment" to keep him from buying a home. If he is worthy and determined, if he has character he may move in, is given a deed of bargain and sale and his first month's rent is his first payment toward owning his home.

The Titus Town plan is the best solution. The Negro who owns his home is a good law-abiding citizen. Something seems to unconsciously anchor him down, fill him with pride, inspire him with patriotism, improve his health and morals and efficiency and the community and his employer both profit by his improved condition.

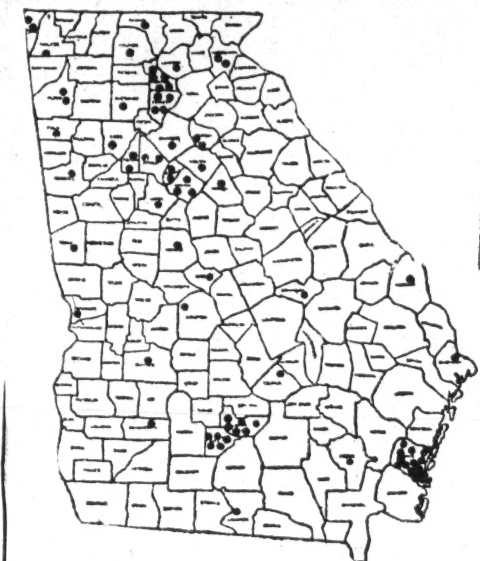
Better housing is the fundamental remedy for the Negro death rate. The individual, the city government and the State government must realize this truth and co-operate in a universal propaganda, to the end that both races, whose points of contact are many and inevitable, may be healthier, wiser, more useful and more efficient.

Anti-Tuberculosis Association Doing Great Work in State

Raoul Foundation, Which Has Charge of State-Wide Work, Issues a Booklet Showing Rapid Strides in Fight on Tuberculosis.

Under the title of Anti-Tuberculosis Activities in Georgia, the W. G. Raoul Foundation which has charge of the state-wide work and also of the state-wide distribution of Red Cross Christmas seals, has just issued a booklet

giving a complete survey of all



Dots on map indicate communities in which anti-tuberculosis work has been put under way in Georgia.

branches of anti-tuberculosis work in Georgia and announcing plans for the future.

This circular tells more specifically than has ever been told before exactly what is done with the money which is raised from year to year by the Christmas seal sales.

Under the heading of "Free Lectures" it is shown that Executive Secretary James P. Faulkner during the past 18 months has delivered 217 addresses in 75 different places in the state.

During the year ending July 31, definite tuberculosis and sanitary surveys were made in Brunswick, Albany and Rome by the executive nurse of the foundation, Miss Chloe Jackson.

Survey Is Made.

In each city the survey was made under the auspices and at the request of a local organization, and at the conclusion of the work the attention of the authorities was called to the seriousness of the situation and a program of relief suggested.

Plans for the future include the establishment of new associations, dispensaries and open-air schools throughout the state, more sanatoria, especially county institutions, special hospitals and homes for tubercular children, and special provision for negro sufferers. The foundation is also working to bring the tuberculosis conference for the southern states to Atlanta next year. A summary of the work now being done in the state is given by the foundation as follows:

Organizations doing state-wide work, one; organizations doing local work, 14; institutions giving sanatorium treatment, 4; dispensaries, 3; open-air schools, 3.

4,000 Are Treated.

It is impossible to determine definitely the number of patients treated and cared for by these institutions, for there are some duplicates in the reports, but, making reasonable allowances, there were certainly no fewer than 4,000. These figures are for the year 1915 and do not include those persons given direction by correspondence and special literature.

The organizations now engaged in this work are:

The Raoul Foundation, Atlanta; Anti-Tuberculosis association, Atlanta; Chapter American Red Cross, Macon; Anti-Tuberculosis association, Savannah; Margaret Bottome circle, Kings' Daughters, Savannah; committee of the Raoul Foundation, Albany; committee of the Raoul Foundation, Brunswick; committee of the Raoul Foundation, Rome; chapter American Red Cross, Columbus; Tuberculosis Committee of the Associated Charities, Augusta; Hospital association, Americus; Anti-Tuberculosis association, Milledgeville; Tuberculosis committee of the Woman's club, Thomasville; Tuberculosis committee of the Lesche club, Dalton.

A DEMONSTRATION IN TOWN HEALTH

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., a town of 16,000 population, has been selected as the site for the health and tuberculosis demonstration to be carried out under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis with a fund of \$100,000 furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Framingham seemed to the committee to present average industrial, social and health conditions, and to furnish a real tuberculosis and health problem, with a fair prospect of a successful demonstration in preventing disease and promoting health.

The plan, briefly stated, includes the discovery of all open, active cases of tuberculosis in the community at the earliest possible moment, and the thorough examination of all people who are willing to cooperate with the committee in order to detect incipient cases. The medical work is to be carried out with the assistance of the local physicians, whose diagnostic activities will be standardized through a preliminary post-graduate course of lectures and demonstrations. Public health education and hygienic control in school, factory and home are essential factors of the program from the constructive health side.

The success of the experiment will depend upon the degree of local co-operation secured. In this regard, Framingham has given assurance of its willingness to meet its own obligations. The result hoped for is a health program of significance to the whole United States, not only in anti-tuberculosis work, but in health work generally.

The chairman of the Community Health and Tuberculosis Control Committee, representing the national association in charge of the Framingham demonstration, is Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The executive officer in charge is Dr. Donald

B. Armstrong, recently of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

STATE'S DEATH RATE 10.5 PER THOUSAND; BIRTH RATE IS 21.2

Official Statistics Show
24,227 Marriages During
Past Year; White Death
Rate Only 8.86

The annual report of the state board of health for the past year has just been issued. The statistics and other facts presented are of decided interest. Chapter eight deals with vital and mortality statistics.

During the year there were registered 48,764 births, 24,227 deaths and 24,227 marriages. The birth rate for the whole state is 21.2 per 1,000 of population per annum. The death rate is 10.5 per thousand and the marriage rate is 21.0 per thousand.

Of the total number of deaths, it is interesting to note, 3,165 were infants under one year of age; 2,035 were children from 1 to 5 years and 3,570 were persons over 70 years. The social relations of those dying, were: Single, 7,591; married, 7,127; widowed, 3,050. The nationality of the deaths was as follows: American, 23,360; foreign, 295 not given, 456.

Negro Death Rate High.

When separated as to color, the deaths show 11,980 whites and 12,203 blacks. There were 12,098 males and 12,013 females. The death rate for the white population is 8.86, while that for the black is 12.84 per thousand of population, according to color.

There were born 31,421 white and 17,340 black children. Of these, 25,352 were males and 23,412 females. The birth rate for whites is 23.4 per thousand for blacks, 18.2 per thousand. The daily average of births was 155; of deaths, 66; of marriage, 66.

The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, (all forms) 2,522; the pneumonias, 1,144; pellagra, 1,109; typhoid fever, 674 cancers, 569; malaria, 500; the puerperal state, 385; lagrippe, 359 diphtheria and croup, 204; whooping cough, 121 measles, 47; scarlet fever, 40; burns and scalds, 336.

Marion's High Birth Rate.

Tables are given showing the completeness with which the various counties collect their statistics. The counties of Dallas, Lauderdale, Limestone, Perry, Talladega and Wilcox are in the "registration area" for both births and deaths. Eleven counties re-

port 90 per cent or more of the estimated number of deaths and 33 counties report 90 per cent or more of the standard number of births. Marion county reports the highest birth rate in the state, 36.1 per thousand. Chambers reports the lowest birth rate, only 9.8 per thousand.

Tables 14, 15 and 16 refers to marriages. To one interested in social conditions these tables are important.

A report of every marriage which occurs in each county of the state is made to the state board of health every month. These records are classified and a cross-index is made, which renders easy a search for proof of marriage. This system furnishes a duplicate record which might be of extreme value in the event the county records should be destroyed.

The following facts in regard to ages are given:

Marriageable Ages.

The number of males under 20 years if age is 1,011; females, 7,217; from 20 to 30 years of age, there were 15,905 males and 10,535 females; from 30 to 40, there were 3,391 males and 1,887 females. From 40 to 50, there were 14,054 males and 641 females. Over 50 years of age, there were 933 males and 255 females.

Of the men marrying, 18,561 were married for the first time; 3,313 for the second time and 490 for the third time or more. Of the women marrying, 19,504 were married for the first time; 2,616 for the second time and 248 for the third time or more.

The welfare of the state from a public health standpoint, and many rights of individuals, are dependent upon the accuracy with which vital statistics are reported. Briefly stated, the reasons for the collection of these statistics may be given as follows:

Reasons for Statistics.

1. Complete and accurate information as to deaths of all human beings should be kept by the state as a matter of justice to its citizens.
2. The study of death records enables the public health officials to operate intelligently to prevent the spread of disease.
3. Individual cities and localities may learn their true health conditions and be able to take steps for the protection of their citizens.
4. Homeseekers and immigrants may be guided in securing healthful homes.
5. Life insurance claims are settled on the recorded proof of deaths.
6. The legal value of death certificates in the settlement of estates is well known.

Why Births are Recorded.

The reasons for recording births are as follows:

1. To establish identity.
2. To prove legitimacy.
3. To show when a child has the right to enter school.
4. To show when a child has the right to seek employment under the child labor law.
5. To establish the right of inheritance to property.
6. To establish liability to road and military duty as well as exemption therefrom.
7. To establish the right to vote.
8. To qualify to hold title to and to buy and sell real estate.
9. To establish the right to hold public office.
10. To prove the age at which the marriage contract may be entered into.

11. To comply with the law of the state of Alabama.

EVENING SUN

Baltimore, Md.

LAUD SMITH'S STAND

Senator's Interview Favoring Sanatorium For Negro Tuberculosis Patients Arouses Interest.

DR. H. B. JACOBS DELIGHTED

The Rev. George A. Griffiths And Dr. John S. Fulton Tell Of Urgent Need For Institution.

Everyone who has been interested in efforts to provide sanatorium treatment for the colored people in Maryland who suffer from tuberculosis was delighted with the interview with Senator John Walter Smith in THE SUN this morning. The subject is one in which physicians and laymen alike have been interested for years. Dr. William H. Welch has again and again called attention to the need for provision for treating colored people.

It was recalled that the money for the founding of the State Sanatorium for white people at Sabillasville was appropriated by the Legislature while Senator Smith was Governor. The fact that the Senator is now interested in the cause of colored people made everybody feel that the situation was very much more hopeful than it had ever been before.

Dr. Jacobs Delighted.

"It looks like we might get something now, doesn't it," said Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs. "I am delighted and have just written Senator Smith to tell him how pleased I am."

Dr. Jacobs is the president of the Maryland Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. That body has been planning a campaign to impress upon the next Legislature the necessity of supplying funds for sanatoria for colored people.

The Rev. George A. Griffiths, of Mount Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, who has been one of the most active members of the society in planning this campaign, said:

"Only those who work among negroes can know the imperative necessity for such an institution or institutions."

"There are 1,000 registered cases of colored persons suffering from tuberculosis in Baltimore city alone and twice as many unregistered cases. And the only place to which any of these sufferers can be sent is Bayview. There are only 42 beds there. That creates a pitiable condition. The great danger is from the unregistered cases."

Dr. John S. Fulton Enthusiastic.

Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the State Board of Health, was enthusiastic. He said:

"Remembering that Senator Smith, when Governor of Maryland, launched the anti-tuberculosis campaign in his message to the Legislature and that his interest in the subject has never flagged, it is not surprising that he now comes

forward with a public statement concerning tuberculosis among negroes. This is much more than a detail—it is a whole division of the tuberculosis problem.

"It will require, as he says, a genius to conceive a plan which will at once satisfy the judgment of men who have intimate knowledge of tuberculosis among the colored race and also of governmental limitations.

"There are probably no more than 300,000 colored people in the State, but their local distribution is such, their susceptibility and their social and economic relations are such, as to command as much compassion and more expenditure than are at the command of twice as many whites."

Selma Bureau of The Advertiser, J. P. Welsh, Corr.

Making due allowance for the fact that it is almost impossible to gather complete data on the negro births in the city of Selma, the disproportion between the births and deaths is appalling, according to Dr. B. B. Rogan city health officer, and it is just a matter of time when something strenuous will have to be done to overcome this condition. The report for the year of 1915 shows 160 negro births, while 239 deaths were reported. This makes the negro death rate almost double a normal. The white records, however, are very favorable, showing 153 births and 94 deaths. Figuring the population of the city at 16,000, the birth rate per thousand white and black, is 18.5 and the death rate 20.8.

The report made public Saturday by Dr. Rogan shows that of the ten diseases leading in "causes of death," tuberculosis leads with thirty deaths, while Bright's Disease is second, with 26. Other causes of death for the year among the ten leading causes are as follows:

Typhoid fever, ten; pneumonia, eighteen; diseases of infancy, 16; pellagra, fifteen; heart disease, nineteen; apoplexy, twelve; arterio-sclerosis, six; homicides, three.

Of infectious diseases reported through the year typhoid fever leads with sixty-two cases, tuberculosis coming second with twenty-one. Eighteen cases of diphtheria were reported, five of scarlet fever and one of smallpox.

The 1915 report, points out Dr. Rogan, is one of the strongest arguments yet presented for an all-time health officer for Dallas county and will be used by the doctors here in another effort to arouse interest in the movement.

Older Boys' Meet In Bay.